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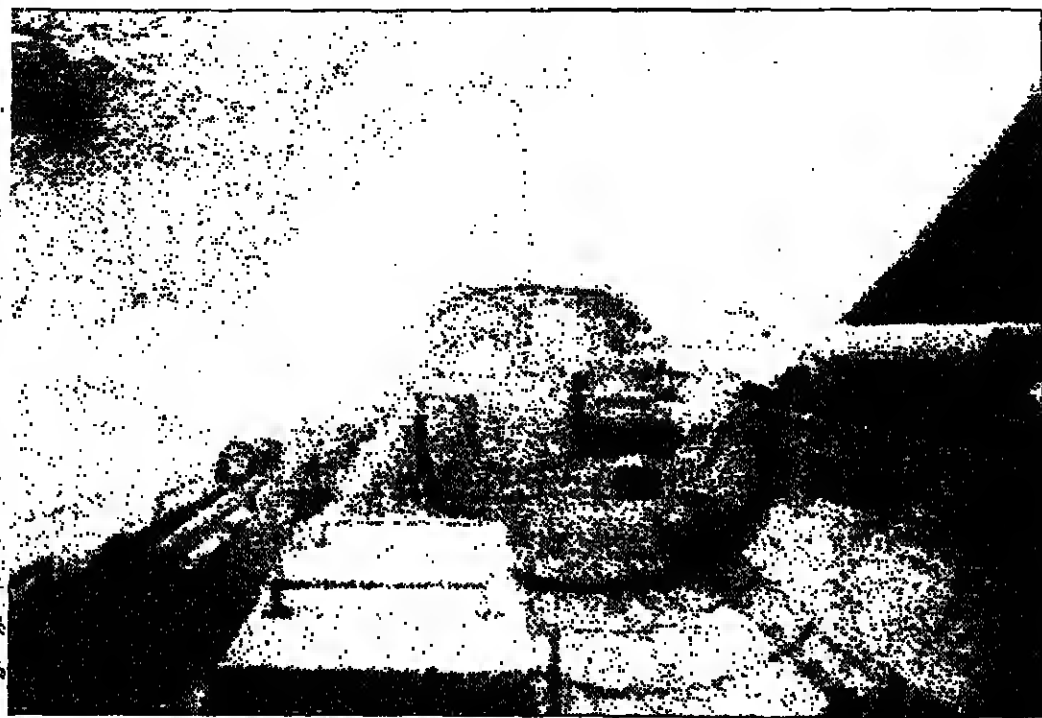
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1982

Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, foggy, cloudy, later, Tams. 2-10 (34-50). LONDON: Wednesday, foggy, cloudy, later, Tams. 2-11 (34-52). CHANNELL: Smooth, EDRME: Wednesday, cloudy, Tams. 4-17 (39-63). FRANKFURT: Wednesday, foggy, cloudy, later, Tams. 1-9 (33-49). NEW YORK: Wednesday, foggy, cloudy, later, Tams. 2-10 (34-50).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 16

Algeria	5.00 Dhs.	15.00	Libya	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
Argentina	17.5	100.00	Madagascar	1.00 Mls.	1.00
Australia	0.60 Dhs.	100.00	Mali	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
Belgium	33.87	100.00	Mexico	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
Canada	1.10	100.00	Morocco	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
Chad	1.00 Dhs.	1.00	Nicaragua	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
Colombia	1.00 Dhs.	1.00	Niger	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
Cuba	1.00 Dhs.	1.00	Nigeria	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
Czechoslovakia	1.00 Dhs.	1.00	Peru	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
Denmark	1.00 Dhs.	1.00	Romania	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
Egypt	1.00 Dhs.	1.00	Saudi Arabia	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
France	1.00 Dhs.	1.00	Senegal	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
Germany	1.00 Dhs.	1.00	Sierra Leone	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
Ghana	1.00 Dhs.	1.00	South Africa	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
Greece	1.00 Dhs.	1.00	Spain	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
Hungary	1.00 Dhs.	1.00	Sweden	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
India	1.00 Dhs.	1.00	Switzerland	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
			Taiwan	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
			Thailand	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
			Turkey	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
			U.S.A.	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
			U.S.S.R.	1.00 Dhs.	1.00
			Yugoslavia	1.00 Dhs.	1.00



A picture beamed from the space shuttle showed its open cargo-bay doors and a part of the Earth.

Heat-Tile Loss, Camera Problem Mar Space Shuttle's 2d Day Aloft

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — The pilots of the space shuttle Columbia reported Tuesday that some heat-shield tiles were missing from the spacecraft's nose, and a television camera on the ship's mechanical arm later showed more tile damage.

But the damage, spotted in the second day of the shuttle's planned seven-day mission, was not expected to jeopardize the flight. The visible tile gaps were to areas where relatively low temperatures occur as the ship re-enters the atmosphere and should pose no danger to astronauts Col. Jack R. Lousma and Col. C. Gordon Fullerton on their trip home Monday.

Trouble with another camera on the mechanical arm prevented a more extensive inspection of the craft, including the underbody, where tile damage would be more serious.

The camera problem also prevented the astronauts from trying to use the arm to grab an instrument on the shuttle's payload bay. If the camera cannot be operated, it might keep the astronauts from being able to lift scientific instruments out of the ship as planned Wednesday.

But engineers said the ship's complex mechanical and electrical equipment generally was in excellent condition.

Col. Fullerton said he and Col. Lousma noticed "a fairly big piece of white stuff" shortly after launch come flying back and hit the windshield.

Flight director Harold Draughon said ice falling away from the ship's external tank during the launch into space could have caused the damage.

Mr. Draughon said the upper nose of the shuttle, where most of the damage apparently occurred, did not require much insulation. Nevertheless, the report came as a surprise. On the Columbia's maiden mission some tiles were ripped off the tail of the spacecraft, but the shuttle came through the second flight in good shape.

The thin silica tiles in the area of damage were designed to shield the ship from temperatures below 700 degrees Fahrenheit (370 degrees Celsius).

It was the first time a camera on the arm had been used to inspect the ship for tile damage. The main purpose of the first telecast from the arm was to check on a problem with a circuit breaker that interrupted the launch.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Mubarak Scoffs at Idea That Egypt Will Cool Its Relations With Israel

By Anthony Lewis
New York Times Service

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak said he remains very optimistic about the peace treaty with Israel. He scoffed at the idea that Egypt might change its policy after Israel's final withdrawal from the Sinai, scheduled for April 25.

"We are not going to change anything," he said in an interview here Sunday. "We have sacrificed a lot for peace. We don't intend to throw it away. We are looking forward to much better relations with Israel."

He said Egypt would like to restore relations with other Arab countries — "but never at the expense of our relations with Israel."

The interview immediately followed a meeting between Mr. Mubarak and his top advisers on stages in the Israeli withdrawal plans and other recent annoyances in relations with Israel.

Egypt and Israel disagree about the exact location of the boundary just south of Eilat, Israel's southernmost town — an issue that could disrupt the withdrawal. Tension also has arisen over whether Mr. Mubarak will go to Jerusalem when he visits Israel, and a round of talks on Palestinian autonomy, scheduled to start in Israel Sunday, was canceled when Israel insisted it be held in Jerusalem, and Egypt refused.

The president said he was sure recent problems with Israel would be solved.

"I remember the words we agreed on when Mr. Begin was here to attend the funeral of Pres-

ident Sadat. We agreed about peace forever, and we shook hands on that. He mentioned it again in my house — that we should build peace forever. And I agree 100 percent," he said.

There has been considerable worry in Israel lately that Mr. Mubarak, after April 25, might try to restore relations with Arab governments when Sadat went to Jerusalem in 1977. The fear is that, as the price of returning to the Arab fold, he might play down or even cut ties to Israel.

"We signed a treaty," Mr. Mubarak said. "There is a complete withdrawal from our territory. There are diplomatic relations. We are not ready to drop that at all. Those who want to join us on this basis — we are ready."

He suggested that Egypt could be "a good bridge to lessen the tension which may arise between Israel and our Arab friends." For example, he said, if tension increases on the Israeli-Lebanese border, "with the good will we have with the Israelis, we could slow it down."

He was asked about a statement by President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, in an interview last week, that he knew Mr. Mubarak and was sure he would return unconditionally after April 25 to the Arab side against Israel.

"This is his own conception," Mr. Mubarak replied. "I'm not ready to ruin the interest of our country. I think that is enough to explain everything."

Last month The Washington Post quoted the U.S. secretary of

Cabinet Will Not Let Begin Quit Post

JERUSALEM — A vote of no confidence in Israel's coalition government ended in a tie Tuesday, but Prime Minister Menachem Begin will remain in office despite an earlier threat to resign, a government spokesman said.

Before the 58-58 vote in the 120-member Knesset, Mr. Begin said through aides that he would consider a de facto resignation and would tender his resignation in person to Yitzhak Navon, although he would not be required to do so.

After the vote, Mr. Begin summoned his cabinet in emergency session and the ministers voted, 12 to 6, against the resignation of the 68-year-old leader.

"With the participation of the representatives of the coalition, the government decided to reject the prime minister's proposal to report to the president to tender his resignation," Cabinet Secretary Arye Naor said. "The prime minister accepted the verdict and will not resign."

Mr. Begin, who first became prime minister in May 1977, after 29 years in the opposition, was re-elected June 30.

The voting on the challenge capped a tense and rowdy 5-hour debate over three motions of no confidence in the government's handling of the occupied West Bank and Golan Heights.

The coalition government holds 61 seats, but several of its members had threatened to vote against the prime minister. He lost his majority because of Rabbi Haim Druckman, a member of one of the coalition parties, who has rebelled over Mr. Begin's insistence on going through with Israel's withdrawal from Sinai next month.

Until the last moment it was not known how Rabbi Druckman would vote. But he raised his hand

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Guatemalan President Yields, Military Coup Leaders Say

GUATEMALA CITY — President Romeo Lucas Garcia surrendered to dissident army officers Tuesday and was led away from the presidential palace, rebel spokesmen said.

The rightist officers, backed by tanks, planes and hundreds of soldiers, earlier Tuesday had surrounded the presidential residence and seized control of the capital, rebel spokesmen said.

"The army has control of the entire national territory," the rebels said in claiming victory. "All military brigades in the provinces must remain on the alert."

The troops had surrounded the national palace around 11 a.m. and seized the national radio, the airport and key government buildings, witnesses said.

The coup leaders, who identified themselves as members of the "Young Officers Movement," announced formation of a junta, reportedly are supporters of the far-right National Liberation Movement, known as the MLN.

The MLN's presidential candidate, Mario Sandoval Alarcon, who participated in a U.S.-backed rightist coup against an elected government in 1954, called the country's latest election fraudulent and refused to accept it.

But reports reaching Washington said the coup attempt was believed to be headed by supporters of Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre, a center-right candidate who was seen as the least conservative of those running in the disputed March 7 presidential election.

Other opposition parties also rejected the results of the election, won by Gen. Angel Anibal Guevara, the candidate of a coalition backed by the government and the military. Mr. Guevara was to take office July 1 for a four-year term.

Firefights reportedly erupted in the first hours of the coup between army units in the provinces and the capital. There were no reports on casualties.

A radio broadcast by the rebels ordered those still in the palace to "come out with your hands up, one by one." "We don't want to hurt you."

"We are not moved by any ambition of power... We are calling for a junta. To the people of Guatemala, we ask that they keep calm and to stay in their homes," it said.

An announcer said the army decided to seize power because "we cannot permit that a corrupt minority continue damaging the dignity of Guatemala and the honor of the armed forces."

The broadcast said the officers will form "a government representative of all sectors of the country

and respecting all international treaties.

Marital music played in the background as the statement was read.

Guatemala radio reported a firefight between troops in and outside the military base in Quetzaltenango, the nation's second largest city, 43 miles (69 kilometers) west of Guatemala City.

Martin T. Roman, the press officer at the U.S. Embassy, said he could not confirm whether a coup was in progress. "We can't see what's going on down there," Mr. Roman said. "The radio reports unusual military movements, and even they haven't speculated" what it means.

In Washington, Dean Fischer, the chief U.S. State Department spokesman, had no comment on the coup attempt, saying that a reporter's question during the department's daily news briefing was the first he had heard of it.

The armed forces have been fighting sporadic leftist guerrilla uprisings since the 1940s, but the guerrillas have been intensifying their fight in the past three years.

Political violence has been heavy in recent months, much of it at the hands of rightist "death squads" that help the military hunt down and kill guerrillas and guerrilla sympathizers. A State Department report sent to Congress last month



Mario Sandoval Alarcon said that politically motivated killings in Guatemala had risen to between 250 and 300 a month last year from between 70 and 100 a month in 1980. The report said there was no evidence of arrests or prosecutions.

Nonetheless, the Reagan administration has been trying to mend relations with Guatemala. Ties were strained under the administration of President Jimmy Carter because of allegations of repression, leading to a cutoff of military aid in 1977.

Salvadoran Rebels Ask Venezuelan to Mediate

CARACAS — Salvadoran guerrilla leaders have asked President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela to help negotiate a settlement of the Salvadoran war.

Mr. Herrera, a strong supporter of President Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador, disclosed the rebel initiative at a news conference Monday. He said he was not ruling out a role for himself as mediator but reiterated his support for Mr. Duarte's government and for next Sunday's election in El Salvador.

"I must confess that I was surprised that they sent me the letter," Mr. Herrera said. "The only thing that one can do is to demonstrate good will toward the goal of trying to end the violence and seek an institutional and democratic resolution that would lead to peace."

He said the Salvadoran elections, which the guerrillas are trying to disrupt, are "a necessary first step" toward solving the country's problems.

The letter to Mr. Herrera was signed by the leaders of the five groups that make up the Farabundo Maron National Liberation Front, a spokesman for the president said.

A portion of the letter read to reporters said the guerrilla leaders were convinced that Mr. Herrera's "contribution to a politically just solution to the Salvadoran crisis could be great and even decisive."

Mr. Herrera said he has no power to oblige the Salvadoran government to negotiate with the guerrillas, who are trying to overthrow the civilian-military junta led by Mr. Duarte and backed by the United States. Mr. Duarte's government has rejected proposals for negotiations, calling on the rebels instead to disarm and participate in elections.

In El Salvador, about 2,000 government troops ended an operation in Chalatenango province Monday and returned to the capital Tuesday. There was no immediate word on casualties from the search-and-destroy mission, which started Saturday.

Military sources in Chalatenango City, the provincial capital, reported sporadic rebel attacks early Tuesday.

Guerrillas burned or bombed 18 buses Monday in San Salvador as part of a campaign to cripple the country's transport system before Sunday's national election of a 60-member constituent assembly. The rebels also have burned at least five buses in Chalatenango since Friday.

Leftist parties are boycotting the vote, asserting that the civil war prohibits free elections.

Six rightist parties are sponsoring more than 300 candidates in a campaign marked more by name-calling than serious debate. Most of the mudslinging has been aimed at Mr. Duarte.

He will almost certainly be chosen provisional president if his Christian Democratic Party wins control of 31 assembly seats.

In Washington, a White House spokesman said Monday that the United States had seen nothing to contradict the Salvadoran government report that four Dutch jour-

nalists killed in El Salvador last week were caught in a cross fire between government and rebel troops.

The Dutch newspaper De Vrieskrant quoted an unidentified U.S. diplomat as saying the journalists were ambushed. A spokeswoman at the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador said, however, that no embassy official had made such a statement officially and questioned whether the "source" existed.

Dutch Investigate Deaths

THE HAGUE (Reuters) — The government said Tuesday that it is preparing a report on the deaths of the four journalists but cannot say when its investigations will be complete.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that an investigation in El Salvador by the Dutch ambassador to Mexico will last about a week. "The Netherlands is not fully convinced by the El Salvador government's version of the deaths of the journalists," the spokesman said.

Nicaragua, Honduras Escalate Border Feud

MANAGUA — Nicaragua and Honduras have lodged accusations against each other in the latest of a series of border incidents, and Honduras said it has uncovered a network of 40 Cuban-trained Nicaraguan spies.

Meanwhile, Mexico's foreign minister, Jorge Castaneda de la Rosa, visited Nicaragua Monday to discuss Mexico's regional peace initiative and to present Washington's proposals for an improvement in its relations with Nicaragua.

On Sunday, Nicaragua had asserted that three Honduran jets attacked a Nicaraguan patrol boat that had arrested two Honduran fishing boats reportedly found within Nicaragua's 200-mile "exclusive economic zone" in the Caribbean. But Honduras asked the Organization of American States Monday to hold an urgent meeting on alleged border violations by Nicaragua.

More than 60 armed clashes have been reported in three years along the border and in territorial waters. The most recent occurred over the weekend, when Honduran planes and at least one Nicaraguan boat exchanged fire after the latter captured Honduran fishing boats. Each country claimed the shooting took place in its own territorial waters.

Honduras also said Monday it had uncovered a Nicaraguan spy network of more than 40 Cuban-trained agents assigned to learn Honduran defense capabilities and subvert the country.

A Nicaraguan arrested Friday, Noel Ernesto de Jesus Vasquez Gutierrez, 48, said in a television interview Sunday that Nicaragua's ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front had sent him to spy on Nicaraguan exile groups based in Honduras.

He said there were about 40 Nicaraguan spies operating in Honduran territory and that the Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, Guillermo Suarez Rivas, was the coordinator of the spy ring.

"All of us were trained in Havana," he said.

Mr. Castaneda met Monday with Nicaragua's three-man ruling junta — Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas — as well as with Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and Jaime Wheelock Roman, a top Sandinista commander who recently visited Washington. In Havana, he conferred with President Fidel Castro and Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo called Feb. 21 for three sets of parallel negotiations — between Washington and Havana, between Washington and Managua, and between El Salvador's warring factions — to deal with the three "knots" of tension in the region.

Members of the Green Berets to infiltrate Nicaragua.

A former member of the Army Special Forces unit said on CBS television Monday that he was approached by his former commanding officer in Vietnam and offered \$50,000 for six months — six weeks of training in Central America followed by infiltration into Nicaragua. The former Green Beret said he refused the offer.

CBS said the plan has White House approval and is scheduled to occur in April.

The unidentified soldier said he was supposed to perform the same duties that he did in Vietnam. He would not describe the duties.

However, he acknowledged the work was sufficiently dangerous and that as part of his contract his family would receive an insurance policy to take care of them for life if he died in Nicaragua.

CBS said some members of the Special Forces are being offered financial bonuses and may be pulled out of their current units to take part in the enterprise.

Walesa Rejected Offer To Migrate, Wife Says

WARSAW — Lech Walesa's wife said Tuesday that the injured Solidarity leader had refused an offer from the martial law regime to leave Poland with his family.

"Of course we refused," Danuta Walesa said in a telephone interview with The Associated Press from her apartment in Gdansk. She declined to say when or by whom the offer was made, and said only that the "authorities" made an offer to leave the country.

The Interior Ministry announced early this month that injured dissidents and their families could apply for passports to leave Poland. But few of the 3,600 dissidents "accepted the offer."

An ministry spokesman said Tuesday that he was unaware that departure offer had been made specifically to the Walesas and their seven children.

Mr. Walesa, the elected leader

INSIDE

VOA Chief Quits

James Conkling resigned as director of the Voice of America after a stormy 10 months spent trying to reorganize the government broadcasting network. Page 3.

China Investment

China, looking for foreign investment in its industry, lists 130 projects for which it is seeking \$900 million. Page 11.

TOMORROW

Focus on Austria

A special supplement on Austria appears in Thursday's IHT.

the procurement of domestic grain does not improve, there may be problems in the pre-harvest period," Mr. Wojciech said.

The United Peasants Party newspaper, Dziennik Ludowy, said Tuesday that meat rations may

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Farmers Protest in Paris; Pressure Grows on France

PARIS — Dozens of tractors rumbled through Paris Tuesday at the head of tens of thousands of farmers marching to publicize their demand for better prices for produce and shouting slogans they hoped would carry all the way to the European Economic Community headquarters in Belgium.

The farmers' discontent added to the pressure on the French franc following setbacks for President Francois Mitterrand's Socialist government in local elections.

The Deutsche mark was fixed Tuesday in Paris at 2.6205 francs, its mandatory intervention level under the European Monetary System. It was the first time that level had been reached. The dollar surged to a new high of 6.740 francs before easing slightly. [Page 11.]

Francois Guillaume, president of the National Federation of

Farming Unions, said that more than 100,000 people marched in support of a 16-percent increase in farm prices in the European Economic Community. Police estimated that 58,000 people took part in the peaceful demonstration.

EEC agricultural ministers, some of whom want to limit the price increase to 9 percent, are scheduled to discuss the issue at a meeting tentatively set for March 30 in Brussels.

However, EEC foreign ministers meeting Tuesday in Brussels agreed to postpone until April 3 negotiations on Britain's demand for rebates on its EEC budget payments, and this could postpone the farm-price discussions.

If the EEC refuses to exceed the 9-percent limit, French farm union leaders have urged the government to act on its own, possibly with increased government subsidies.



Thousands of farmers marched through Paris Tuesday to protest government price policies.

CIA Accused of Faking Evidence in Vietnam

By Michael Geder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A former CIA officer has charged that the Johnson administration and the agency fabricated evidence in 1965 to help prove that the war in Vietnam was being fueled by outside arms and to set the stage for U.S. involvement.

The officer, Philip Liechty, 41, said that he inadvertently came upon CIA documents early in his 15-year career with the agency that specifically described plans to provide such false evidence.

Mr. Liechty, a specialist on Asia, eventually became a case officer handling secret missions in the CIA's top-secret Directorate for Operations. He contended that he was fired in 1978 because he was a "dissonant voice," complaining about the way the directorate was run and charging that intelligence was being manipulated. The official explanation for his dismissal, he said, is that it was part of a personnel cutback.

One set of documents that Mr. Liechty said he saw in the early 1960s involved a plan to take large amounts of Communist-made arms the CIA had collected and stored in warehouses, load them on a Vietnamese-style coastal boat, fake a fire in which the boat would be sunk in shallow water and then call in Western reporters to see the captured weapons as proof of outside aid to the Viet Cong.

Professional Work

He said the other documents involved an elaborate operation to print large numbers of postage stamps showing the Vietnamese shooting down a U.S. Army helicopter. Mr. Liechty says this was a highly professional job meant to show that it was produced by the North Vietnamese because the Viet Cong would not have had such capabilities.

Mr. Liechty contended that the CIA printed sheets of these stamps. Letters in Vietnamese were then written and mailed all over the world. "And the CIA made sure journalists would get hold of them," he said.

If Mr. Liechty's claims are accurate, the CIA scored a public relations coup because a color enlargement of the "North Vietnam Stamp" appeared as the cover of Life magazine on Feb. 26, 1965, just two days before the Johnson administration published its "white paper" on the fighting in Vietnam called "Aggression From the North."

Mr. Liechty says several sheets of the stamps were in the file that he saw and they were all printed on CIA presses.

An account of a sighting on Feb. 16, 1965, of a "suspicious vessel" carefully camouflaged and moored just offshore along the coast of Phu Yen province" in

South Vietnam is also accorded considerable space in the white paper.

The cargo vessel was "sunk in shallow water" after a reported attack by South Vietnamese forces. The vessel was said to contain at least 100 tons of military supplies "almost all of Communist origin, largely from Communist China and Czechoslovakia as well as North Vietnam." The white paper noted that newsmen visited the site and saw the cargo.

Mr. Liechty says the plan suggested that there were to be a number of such incidents. He is convinced that the incident described in the white paper was one of those staged. "Everything matched perfectly," he said.

Publication of the white paper turned out to be a key event in U.S. attempts to document charges that North Vietnam and other Communist countries were supporting the insurgents in the South and to prepare U.S. public opinion for what was to follow soon: the commitment of U.S. combat forces to the fighting.

Later events made it clear that North Vietnam was indeed heavily involved in the war in the South.

A CIA spokesman, Dale Peterson, said: "It is not our policy to comment on such allegations."

Mr. Liechty joined the CIA in the summer of 1963. His first two years there were spent searching CIA "personality files" looking for what he calls "derogatory or inflammatory information on individuals that other branches of government are seeking information about."

One day Mr. Liechty said he pulled a misplaced file "and there was a quarter-inch of documents inside relating to Vietnam operations. The top three or four pages were an operating plan of a new agency proposal to fabricate evidence of outside support of the Viet Cong effort in South Vietnam. This was no rough draft. It was a carbon copy of a final proposal and my recollection is that it was written in response to direction from the White House and could not have happened without Johnson's approval."

When he first saw the documents, he said, he had "no idea where these guys were going." But later, he said, it became "clear what they were doing. This was intended to con the Congress and the American people." It was supposed "to support the view that what was going on was all instigated, supported and controlled from the outside."

Mr. Liechty said he has been hesitant to talk publicly but decided to because "the point is that what is happening now in El Salvador looks so similar to what I saw of the agency role in preparing the groundwork for a big U.S. involvement" in Vietnam.



Shops on the West Bank of the Jordan were closed for the fifth straight day Tuesday as a general strike by Palestinian Arabs against the Israeli occupation continued. Sporadic protests broke out. Troops fired in the air and used tear gas on the demonstrators. Three Arabs have so far been killed.

Cabinet Votes to Block Begin Resignation

(Continued from Page 1)

along with the Labor Party, the Communists, the tiny Shinui (Change) Party, the rightist Tehiya faction and the right-of-center Telem Party.

Rabbi Drukman belongs to the National Religious Party, senior member of Mr. Begin's coalition, but he quit the coalition a few weeks ago.

The two Tehiya members normally back Mr. Begin but sided with Labor to show their opposition to the withdrawal from Sinai. Mr. Begin has survived four no-confidence votes since his reelection. The latest was over Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights Dec. 14.

As the debate opened, troops fired shots in the air, used tear gas on rioters and smashed padlocks of striking shopkeepers in the occupied West Bank in the fifth straight day of violence over the firing of a Palestinian mayor.

In Jerusalem's eastern sector, Arab youths burned tires, threw stones and tried to convince shopkeepers to close their stores, the Israeli radio said. Hundreds of police and border troops patrolled the capital's Old City to maintain order.

Three Arabs already have been killed by Israeli gunfire and more than a dozen wounded in the latest wave of violence in the occupied territories, and as the debate began in parliament, Communist deputy Toufik Toubi shouted at government speakers, "You are murdering Arabs."

Disruptions also spread to the occupied Gaza Strip, where man-

ipal clerks in Rafah struck over allegations an Israeli officer raped a teen-age girl. The military said she was detained briefly and "made up the story perhaps for revenge."

During the debate Mr. Sharon's reference to the outcome of the elections in April, 1976, on the West Bank riled Mr. Peres who served as defense minister in a Labor government then. He accused Mr. Sharon of inciting the public against him and of distorting facts.

Mr. Peres charged that the Begin government blundered almost in every political sphere, citing specifically the Israeli blockade of the Druze Arabs on the Golan and an alleged Israeli plan to close the Jordan bridges and turn the West Bank into a "Palestinian ghetto."

In the Gaza Strip, the military reported four Palestinian youths were injured during the dispersal of a demonstration there. A spokesman said they were not hurt by gunfire, but did not know what caused their injuries.

Four soldiers were injured by stones hurled in the demonstration, the military said. Rafah was under curfew.

Egyptian Envoy Sees Begin

JERUSALEM (UPI) — A senior Egyptian envoy spent two hours with Mr. Begin Tuesday and predicted an early agreement in the border dispute threatening to halt Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula.

"All the problems will be solved in the immediate future," said the envoy, Osama el-Baz, who was

sent to Israel by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Asked if "all the problems" included the most thorny of 15 points of difference along the permanent border, Mr. el-Baz said, "It concerns everything."

Record in U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The administration Tuesday asked Congress to approve a record \$2.485-billion foreign aid program for Israel. It is the largest single bilateral U.S. aid program in the world.

Egypt's Ties With Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

hear it. They're withdrawing from the whole Sinai and making a problem for one and one-half kilometers."

The Israeli defense minister, Ariel Sharon, is due in Cairo early in April for further talks on the issue.

On the Jerusalem problem, Mr. Mubarak also expressed a calm view, but he said the problem must be recognized. It traces to Israel's 1980 declaration of "a complete and united Jerusalem" to be Israel's capital. Mr. Mubarak said that when he was planning the visit to Israel, he suggested that a formula be found quickly to deal with the issue.

The next thing he knew, Mr. Mubarak said, the Israeli Cabinet was saying it would be better not to make the visit if he did not go to Jerusalem. "Such a statement in front of public opinion here," he said, "was like pressure exerted on me. It was not acceptable. I think nobody could accept that and go at this time. Some time goes down, until this tension goes down, especially at this very sensitive period."

But still, he said, "there is a decision that I'm going to visit Israel," so he will do so "after a while."

The autonomy talks have been extremely difficult, and most observers see little hope for agreement. But Mr. Mubarak said he had "very good hope" that Egypt and Israel could agree, if the talks resume, on a declaration of principles for autonomy.

With a declaration of principles, Mr. Mubarak said, the Palestinians and Jordan might be drawn into the negotiations over the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

The shuttle is scheduled to circle the Earth 115 times before landing Monday on a New Mexico desert airstrip.

The Columbia was keeping its tail to the sun Tuesday to show well it could withstand the structural stress of expanding on one side under the sun's constant heat while contracting under freezing temperatures on the other. It was also a test of the heating and cooling systems.

It was the first of three thermal tests that are considered the main objective of the flight. The shuttle's nose will be pointed later toward the sun for 80 hours; afterward, its top will be turned to the sun for 26 hours.

Surfaces on the side of the spacecraft facing the sun were expected to heat up to 200 degrees Fahrenheit (93 Celsius) while areas in the shade could cool to 200 degrees below zero (-128 Celsius).

The astronauts Tuesday spent nearly four hours testing the ship's robot arm and performing a biological experiment. The experiment was designed to demonstrate that a process known as electrophoresis can use variations in electric fields to separate different biological cells during space flight.

The astronauts said they had some difficulty sleeping during the night. Monday night, Col. Lousma said he had experienced some nausea after reaching orbit, but felt fit before going to bed. Such space sickness is not uncommon among astronauts.

The pilots began their second day in space when mission control radioed up strains of the song "On the Road Again" by country singer Willie Nelson.

Siad Barre Arrives in Paris

PARIS — Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre arrived here Tuesday for a two-day visit designed to win French diplomatic support and increased aid for his country, which has been hit by drought.

U.S. Rejects Compromise On Sea Law

Final Accord Seems Unlikely on Treaty

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United States has rejected as inadequate compromise proposals advanced by smaller industrial nations at the conference to fix rules for the seas.

The United States, backed by other major industrial powers, asserted Monday that the compromise had either ignored or was unclear in nine areas affecting seabed mining that Washington regards as vital.

Envoys at the eight-year-old Law of the Sea Conference, which is now in what is supposed to be its last stage, said the American position hardened the deadlock with Third World countries.

Representatives from Asia, Africa and Latin America have said they would bargain over the compromise only if its reach is not expanded. In effect, the United States is insisting that the proposal must be enlarged.

The conflicting aims heighten the prospect that the smaller industrial nations and the Soviet bloc will adopt a treaty by April 30, but that the document will not be signed by the United States, West Germany, France, Britain and Japan.

The draft treaty would create an international authority to curb exploitation of seabed minerals and protect metal prices on shore.

Ceiling Not Mentioned

The United States has maintained that there should be no ceiling on the minerals mined. The compromise plan, however, did not mention a ceiling, a provision exacted by the Third World as a precedent for future commodity cartels.

Washington has also sought major changes in the voting arrangements for the council that would govern seabed mining. The changes would enable the United States and a few other industrial nations to block any rules or even impose those of their own design.

The difficulties are further compounded by the plight of the deputy chairman of the U.S. delegation, Leigh S. Ratiner. American officials have confirmed that a strong effort is under way within the Reagan administration to dismiss him. The officials said that some mining companies fear Mr. Ratiner will make too many concessions.

Delegates from both industrial and Third World nations fear that Mr. Ratiner's departure would seriously handicap the slim prospects of any agreement signed by the United States.

The compromise plan was drawn up by 11 nations, five from Scandinavia, and Australia, Austria, Canada, New Zealand, Ireland and the Netherlands. The conference president, Tommy T.B. Koh of Singapore, will now make one more effort to bring the United States and the Third World together.

Tile Loss Mars Shuttle Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

terfered with camera operation earlier.

Thirty thousand tiles protect the Columbia from temperatures above 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit (1,093 Celsius) generated by air friction as the ship re-enters the atmosphere. The most critical tiles are black and are located on the nose, the underside of the ship and on the leading edges of its wings and tail.

The shuttle is scheduled to circle the Earth 115 times before landing Monday on a New Mexico desert airstrip.

The Columbia was keeping its tail to the sun Tuesday to show well it could withstand the structural stress of expanding on one side under the sun's constant heat while contracting under freezing temperatures on the other. It was also a test of the heating and cooling systems.

It was the first of three thermal tests that are considered the main objective of the flight. The shuttle's nose will be pointed later toward the sun for 80 hours; afterward, its top will be turned to the sun for 26 hours.

Surfaces on the side of the spacecraft facing the sun were expected to heat up to 200 degrees Fahrenheit (93 Celsius) while areas in the shade could cool to 200 degrees below zero (-128 Celsius).

The astronauts Tuesday spent nearly four hours testing the ship's robot arm and performing a biological experiment. The experiment was designed to demonstrate that a process known as electrophoresis can use variations in electric fields to separate different biological cells during space flight.

The astronauts said they had some difficulty sleeping during the night. Monday night, Col. Lousma said he had experienced some nausea after reaching orbit, but felt fit before going to bed. Such space sickness is not uncommon among astronauts.

The pilots began their second day in space when mission control radioed up strains of the song "On the Road Again" by country singer Willie Nelson.

Siad Barre Arrives in Paris

PARIS — Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre arrived here Tuesday for a two-day visit designed to win French diplomatic support and increased aid for his country, which has been hit by drought.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Peking Warns U.S. on 2-China Policy

United Press International

PEKING — China warned the United States Tuesday that it cannot maintain "normal relations" with Peking unless it seems a drift toward a two-China policy.

A commentary by the Chinese news agency blamed the United States for continued arms sales to Taiwan, for allowing Taiwan to fly its flag at a softball championship this summer and for maintaining commercial, information and liaison offices.

The commentary was the latest in a series of threats to downgrade diplomatic relations with Washington unless the United States eases its support for Taiwan.

Nations wanting diplomatic ties must acknowledge that "there is only one China, that the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of the Chinese people and that Taiwan is part of Chinese territory," the commentary said.

NATO Ministers Meet in Colorado

The Associated Press

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. — Western alliance defense ministers on Tuesday opened a two-day strategy session that is expected to endorse a decision to deploy new missiles in Europe while continuing to negotiate arms reduction with the Soviet Union.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and representatives of 12 other NATO countries met in a closed session dominated by nuclear deployment and disarmament issues. It was the first alliance meeting in the United States since April, 1974.

David Martin, director of nuclear planning for NATO, said he expected the ministers to reaffirm a 1979 decision to base 572 new medium-range U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe beginning in 1983. At the same time, the ministers will agree on the need to continue the negotiations in Geneva to reduce the number of U.S. and Soviet medium-range weapons in Europe, Mr. Martin said.

U.S. Nuclear Sub and Ship Collide

The Associated Press

NORFOLK, Va. — The nuclear attack submarine Jacksonville and a Turkish-registered freighter collided off the Virginia coast, but nobody was injured and no radioactive material leaked, the Navy said Tuesday. The Jacksonville suffered only minor damage in the incident Monday night. Capt. John Peters, a spokesman at Atlantic Fleet headquarters, said. Both ships were able to sail off under their own power after the collision about 25 miles off Cape Charles, he said.

Lt. Cmdr. Tony Hilton, spokesman for Submarine Force Atlantic headquarters in Norfolk, said a preliminary inspection of the Jacksonville found "bumps and scrapes but no holes," and the Navy planned to have divers "make sure there was no more damage." He said he understood the freighter, the General Z. Dogan, also suffered only minor damage.

Reagan Asks Aid for Depressed Areas

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan proposed Tuesday tax breaks and waivers of government regulations to stimulate investment and create jobs in depressed areas.

Under the program, which requires congressional approval, the Department of Housing and Urban Development would select 25 areas a year as "enterprise zones." The White House said that for most companies in the zones, the program would reduce corporate income tax by 75 percent or more, eliminate capital gains tax, provide relief from tariffs and duties in cases in which the zones also were designated "foreign trade zones" and provide income tax relief to employees.

Government agencies could relax or remove certain rules, but the program would not affect the minimum wage, civil rights regulations or those whose relaxation would harm public safety or health, the White House said.

12 Iranian Brigades Crushed, Iraqis Claim

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT — Iraq said Tuesday that it had crushed 12 Iranian Army brigades and inflicted 10,000 casualties in a counterattack in Iran's southwestern oil province of Khuzestan.

The report, issued by the official Iraqi news agency, followed Iranian claims of similarly large victories against the Iraqis in an offensive launched Monday west of the Khuzestan towns of Dezful and Shush.

Tuesday's Iraqi announcement confirmed that Iran had launched an attack but said that Iraqi forces had contained it and begun a counteroffensive, routing Iranian units and surrounding some of them. Iraqi forces had killed and wounded more than 10,000 Iranians and had taken a large number of prisoners, it said, and 12 Iranian brigades were crushed.

The claim followed Iran's assertion that its forces had killed or wounded 12,000 Iraqis and recaptured a large tract of occupied land in a big attack in the area Monday.

Tuesday's fighting reportedly occurred 75 miles (120 kilometers) north of Ahwaz, capital of Khuzestan, where the Iraqis began a major offensive Monday. Iraq and Iran have been fighting since September, 1980, over disputed territory along the Shatt-al-Arab waterway, Iraq's only outlet to the Gulf.

The Iraqi news agency quoted military sources at the front as saying the 7th Iranian Division was wiped out shortly before dawn by Iraqi units which captured a "large number of troops, including high-ranking officers."

The Iraqis left many Iranian soldiers "in a state of panic and inflicted heavy losses in men and military hardware," the agency said. "The military operations zone is full of Iranian corpses."

An Iranian spokesman, reached by telephone from Beirut, said

Kurdish Defect

VIENNA (AP) — Three men of a 20-member Kurdish folk dance group from Iran have asked Austrian authorities for political asylum because of "massive repression" and persecution in Iraq. The Austrian news agency reported Tuesday.

U.S. Astronauts to Test How Well Insects Cope With Weightlessness

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Along with two astronauts, other forms of life are riding aboard the U.S. space shuttle: 10 moths and 10 honeybees.

The astronauts are to watch and photograph the insects trying to fly in the weightless environment of the Columbia, which was launched into orbit Monday for a seven-day trip. The two species, the velvet bean caterpillar moth and the honeybee drone, were chosen because of the great difference in their ratios of body mass to wing area.

Insects, including fruit flies, have been carried into orbit to test the genetic effects of prolonged space radiation, especially on their wings. Insect flight in orbit has not been studied, however, apart from fleeting glimpses of two flies that circled the Earth as stowaways aboard the U.S. space shuttle Skylab in 1973.

The effect of zero gravity on insect flight has been tested in 30-second periods of weightlessness in jets zooming into high loops from the Ames Research Center at Moffett Field, Calif. Bill Williams, who has conducted such experiments there, said the insects "didn't know which way was up," became extremely disoriented and flew in aimless patterns.

But insects are extremely adaptable, Mr. Williams said in a telephone interview. He said that during the more extended weightlessness of orbital flight, the insects may find a way to cope, perhaps by using reference points on the cage rather than gravity for orientation.

The experiment was devised by an 18-year-old student from Adams, Minn., one of 10 finalists in the first competition among students to design experiments for shuttle missions. The project is designed to encourage study of science and technology in secondary schools.

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with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

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Dobrynin: Master of Superpower Diplomacy

His Light Touch as Soviet Envoy in U.S. Has Eased Tensions for 20 Years

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It was virtually on the eve of a scheduled summit meeting with Soviet leaders in May, 1972, that President Richard M. Nixon ordered the mining of Haiphong harbor and a new round of bombing against Hanoi, leaving American officials uncertain as to whether Mr. Nixon would still be welcome in Moscow.

In fact, at a May 10 meeting in the White House map room with Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, playfully teased Mr. Kissinger into forecasting the Soviet response. Only after Mr. Kissinger bet that Moscow would postpone the summit did Mr. Dobrynin let him know that the meeting was still on.

That little bit of play at a moment of sharp confrontation in Soviet-American relations illustrates the ease with which Mr. Dobrynin has moved at the levels of the U.S. government and the light touch he has sometimes used to smooth the tensions of superpower diplomacy since he

officially took up his post 20 years ago this month.

Although the Reagan administration has yet to establish its approach to Mr. Dobrynin, it is clear that the ambassador has built a record of high-level intimacy with the five previous administrations. Mr. Kissinger termed him "a thoroughgoing professional" and, in a jostling tribute, Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, called the ambassador "the most delightful foreign adversary of my four years, a charming host and a skillfully elusive negotiator."

Ever the diplomat, Mr. Dobrynin, 62, declines to discuss his record publicly. He has astonished American officials by calling President Lyndon B. Johnson at home at night in get clarification of a presidential message, eaten hot dogs with President Gerald R. Ford and surprised suburban Washington teenagers by biding in his jeans in McDonald's with his grandchildren.

For two decades this personable, towering Russian with a puckish sense of humor has been at the diplomatic nexus of every

major Soviet-American showdown or negotiation.

In the Kennedy era, as a very new ambassador, Mr. Dobrynin was the critical go-between with Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy during the Cuban missile crisis. Within a month of Mr. Nixon's inauguration, he began meeting privately with Mr. Kissinger once a week and eventually became the main channel for negotiating the first strategic arms agreements.

When Mr. Carter got into a diplomatic donnybrook with Moscow over the presence of a Soviet military brigade in Cuba, Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance felt that Mr. Dobrynin's efforts were so important to breaking the impasse that the ambassador was asked to end home leave in Moscow where his newly widowed mother was dying.

"Dobrynin came here at a hot time of problems over Berlin and Cuba, and he made himself valuable with good access while our ambassadors couldn't establish rapport with the Kremlin," William G. Hyland, a longtime Kissinger aide, said.

But the praise has not been universal. The most damaging

suspicion, voiced by Theodore C. Sorenson, a top Kennedy lieutenant, is that Mr. Dobrynin lied to Kennedy in 1962 when he assured him there were no Soviet nuclear missiles being installed in Cuba.

Some former Nixon and Carter administration officials, asking not to be quoted, also contend that Mr. Dobrynin has taken advantage of American openness to help lull the U.S. establishment into expecting too much from détente and discounting the Soviet military buildup. Some also question whether he warned the Kremlin adequately that Soviet aggressiveness in the Third World would turn détente sour in Washington.

American Kremlinologists speculate that with his long tenure in Washington Mr. Dobrynin has become so Americanized that it has cost him in career terms.

At his high point in the Nixon-Kissinger heyday of détente, Mr. Dobrynin was widely discussed as a possible successor to the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. But he did not move up when Mr. Gromyko was elevated to the Politburo in 1973 and since then, some



Anatoli F. Dobrynin

Kremlin observers note, former Dobrynin subordinates have come to outrank him.

However, Mr. Dobrynin has proven himself a political survivor. He has not only lived down American antagonisms over the Cuban missile crisis but also the overthrow of the late Nikita S. Khrushchev. And the memoirs of former presidents and other leaders make plain that he was often at the center of the action because both sides trusted him as an emissary.

VOA Director Resigns After Stormy Reign

Staff Resisted Change In Broadcast Agency

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — James B. Conkling has resigned as director of the Voice of America, ending a stormy 10-month tenure during which his effort to reorganize the government broadcasting network met with widespread resistance from its career employees.

Charles Z. Wick, director of the International Communication Agency, the parent organization of the Voice of America, said the resignation was voluntary and reflected Mr. Conkling's inability to adjust to working in the government.

According to Phyllis Kaminsky, spokeswoman for the agency, Mr. Conkling told VOA employees Monday, "I realized that I have been in the private sector too many years to be able to understand the different ways of government workings."

Mr. Conkling, a former record company executive with experience in motion picture consulting, added that "there was no pressure on me to resign by Director Wick."

Mr. Wick said that the associate director of programs, John Hughes, 51, a former editor of The Christian Science Monitor and a recipient of a Pulitzer Prize for international reporting in 1967, would replace Mr. Conkling.

Mr. Wick said there was no pressure from the White House for Mr. Conkling, 67, to resign. Other officials of the agency said it was coincidental that Mr. Conkling's resignation followed by three days that of Philip Nicolaidis, a former deputy program director at the VOA.

The network became embroiled in controversy after the publication last November of a memorandum from Mr. Nicolaidis to Mr. Conkling urging that the VOA play a more active propaganda role.

Career employees accused the two men, along with their superior, Mr. Wick, of trying to damage the agency's journalistic integrity. Bernard H. Kamensky, director of the VOA's news division and a strong advocate of journalistic independence for the agency, resigned in December.

Mr. Wick said he accepted Mr. Conkling's resignation with regret. He said that Mr. Conkling found "it very difficult to work in an environment where he cannot fire someone who is bad or provide incentive to someone who is good, and he finds it difficult to work in an environment where his actions are not reviewed by a board of directors but are debated and evaluated in the press."



MOON TRIAL — The Rev. Sun Myung Moon, the Korean-born founder of the Unification Church, arrived at a New York federal court building, where the selection of jurors has begun for his trial on charges of tax fraud.

S. Africa Leftist Tells Of Soviet Confinement

By Ronald J. Ostrow
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A disillusioned former member of the African National Congress has told Senate investigators that Soviet officials confined her in a Moscow mental institution after she refused to take instruction in Marxism-Leninism.

The woman, who first sought refuge in Canada and came to the United States last November, will testify Wednesday or Thursday under extraordinary heavy guard before the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on security and terrorism.

Subcommittee investigators are known to regard her testimony as the most compelling statement to be delivered as the panel opens hearings on what it calls the role of the Russians, Cubans and East Germans in supporting terrorism in South Africa.

The woman's identity is being kept secret until her appearance.

The African National Congress, which is banned in South Africa, views the South African government as a repressive enemy because of its apartheid policies.

The woman, who is in her late 20s, told investigators that she was pursued by South African police after organizing young protesters at the September, 1977, funeral for Steven Biko, the black leader who died while in the custody of South African security police. It was learned Monday.

Senate investigators said the woman — whose statements they checked with intelligence sources — gave them the following account of her experiences:

Fleeing to Botswana after the Biko funeral, she joined the ANC and was given "political indoctrination and training." In 1978, along with other young blacks from southern African nations, she was invited to the Soviet Union for university work. Her difficulties there began when she told Soviet instructors that her Christian faith prevented her from accepting Communist doctrine.

Tortured in Moscow

In November, 1978, she was sent to a psychiatric hospital in Moscow, where the "doctors" turned out to be members of the KGB, the Soviet security police. After undergoing torture and forced injections, she gained her release by promising to accept instruction in Marxism-Leninism.

She was introduced to a Russian named Shubin who she was told headed the "armed struggle in southern Africa."

In February, 1979, she was allowed to return to Africa, going first in Zambia and then Botswana.

A subcommittee investigator who has questioned the woman extensively since last November was asked whether she gave any sign of mental disturbance. He replied, "None whatsoever."

Communist Exploitation Seen

The investigator said the woman does not claim the ANC is controlled totally by the Russians, East Germans and Cubans. But he said she told him she had resigned from the organization in May, 1980, because she believed it was being exploited by the Communist powers.

As the subcommittee opened its hearings Monday, Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, accused the Russians of encouraging "chaos, violence and disorder" in southern Africa by providing arms and other assistance to insurgents there.

Mr. Crocker said that while the

Spain and Britain Set Meeting on Gibraltar

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Spain and Britain agreed Tuesday on a meeting April 20 in Lisbon to discuss the future of Gibraltar. Spanish officials said in Brussels. Border restrictions are due to be lifted that day.

The agreement was reached between Spanish Foreign Minister José Pedro Pérez Llorca and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who were in Brussels to attend negotiations on Spain's common market membership.

A Cobra Turns The Tables on A Mongoose

The Associated Press

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — A mongoose was killed and eaten by a cobra here, the Bulawayo Chronicle newspaper reported Tuesday.

A Wildlife Department ranger in Salisbury said it was the first known case in the country in which a mongoose had become the victim of its usual prey. "This is extremely unusual," he said. "We can only assume the mongoose was caught while asleep or while it was very sick."

Domestic servants killed the 6-foot-5-inch (2-meter) snake in a Bulawayo garden and found the mongoose inside.

U.S. Treasury Supports Anti-Tax Evasion Bill

By Edward Cowan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department Monday voiced its support for a bill sponsored by two Republican senators to crack down on tax evaders by requiring more reporting to the Internal Revenue Service of income payments and, for the first time, of profits in securities and commodities transactions.

At a Senate hearing, the hotel and restaurant industries and a union representing their employees opposed a provision that would expand the present requirement under which employers report on tips. The IRS contends that only 15 percent of tips are reported on tax returns.

Roscoe L. Egger Jr., the commission's director of internal revenue, said that the level of taxes lost through failure to report income and exaggeration of deductions had climbed alarmingly. He said it increased from \$29 billion in 1973 to \$87 billion in 1979 and would reach \$120 billion in 1985 if no action were taken.

Mr. Egger estimated that for 1981, the largest single category of unreported income amounted to \$26 billion of receipts of nonfarm businesses. He said that included "a large number of small transactions at the retail level, overreporting of payments received by independent contractors and receipts from direct or door-to-door sales."

Self-Employed Moonlighters

"About 20 percent," Mr. Egger said, "comes from self-employed moonlighters and 'informal suppliers' who provide goods and services. The other 80 percent comes from what we call the formal sector, which includes full-time sole proprietorships — for example, physicians, lawyers, retail-store operators, building contractors, salesmen, etc."

Appearing before the Senate Finance Committee's subcommittee on oversight of the IRS, he said the second largest unreported income area is capital gains, which accounted for \$9.1 billion of the tax gap for 1981. Mr. Egger noted that the law now requires no reporting to IRS by brokers of capital gains, or profits, on securities and commodities traded by their customers.

The failure of taxpayers to report such profits could be addressed by requiring brokers to report profits or gross receipts, as the bill provides, Mr. Egger said.

The bill is sponsored by Republicans Charles E. Grassley of Iowa, chairman of the subcommittee, and Robert J. Dole of Kansas, chairman of the Finance Committee. Aides said the committee might be ready next month to vote.

Reagan Rejects Farm Embargoes As Policy Tool

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has promised that he will not use embargoes of farm goods in punishment of the United States unless an "extreme" situation arises and a total trade ban is imposed against a nation.

Mr. Reagan derided past U.S. policies, saying that "stop-and-go export actions" such as the grain embargo against the Soviet Union "have weakened our reputation as a reliable supplier."

Outlining a no-restraints policy Monday, he also said to a group of agriculture-industry editors and representatives that he would not impose any restrictions on farm exports because of rising domestic prices.

He pledged to try to end trade barriers and unfair trade practices throughout the world.

The president, who said that former President Jimmy Carter's imposition of an embargo on the Soviet Union in retaliation for Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was "ill-advised" and did nothing but cause misery within the U.S. farming industry, added, "Farm exports will not be used as an instrument of foreign policy — except in extreme situations and as part of a broader embargo."

In Moscow Tuesday, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda applauded Mr. Reagan's admission that the U.S. grain embargo was counterproductive, but said that Washington was still staging "cowboy-style" attacks on international trade.

U.S. Airports Seeking A Tax on Passengers

By Penny Pagano
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Airport operators, faced with a reduction in funds from the federal government, have asked Congress to let them impose a tax on airline passengers.

The proposal would allow airports to charge each passenger a fee in leave on a flight. The airport operators said the fee would be modest but did not elaborate. The operators announced the proposal at a news conference Monday following a meeting in Washington of the Airport Operators Council.

In the 1970s, airports received federal grants through a program designed to deal with safety and capacity problems. Much of the program's funding came from an airline passenger ticket tax, currently 5 percent of the ticket price.

In 1980, that program ended, although the ticket tax was continued. Congress appropriated \$450 million for airport aid in fiscal 1981 but approved no new funds for fiscal 1982, which began last Oct. 1.

J. Donald Riedly, executive vice president of the association, said airports will need a total of \$1.5 billion for each of the next five years to meet safety and capacity needs.

The administration has proposed removing the nation's 417 largest airports from the federal-aid program and increasing the current passenger ticket tax to 8 percent from 5 percent.

Instead, airport operators want to raise the ticket tax to 6 percent, to let airports of any size drop out of the federal program and to charge a tax on passengers in proportion to each airport's needs.

In the Los Angeles area, said a representative of the city's airport department, more than \$200 million is collected annually in ticket taxes, but less than \$10 million of that total comes back to Los Angeles for airport aid.

U.S. Bars French Fare Cuts

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board rejected Monday requests by Air France for fare reductions on certain flights across the Atlantic, citing France's refusal to allow U.S. airlines to reduce fares.

"France has disapproved the fare proposals of U.S. carriers seeking entry into the market whenever the proposals have undercut the prevailing fares of Air France and has even refused U.S. carriers the right to match Air France's fares at the latter's U.S. gateways," the board said.

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Death on the West Bank

Israeli soldiers shot some more Arab youngsters Monday. It is a familiar spectacle, and could become even more so as a consequence of the policy of the Begin government. That policy is aimed at expanding the Jewish presence on the West Bank and sliding over eventually to annexation. This entails shrinking the Arab presence and creating conditions to induce members of the Arab majority to abandon their homes. Often residents resist the administrative and police measures the Israelis use to displace them. Thus challenged by the rage they have stirred, the Israelis — paramilitary settlers or soldiers of the occupation force — open fire.

At one point, the Camp David accords seemed to be the answer. They invited Palestinians to help set up a transitional "autonomy" and then join in talks to fix the sovereignty of the occupied territories. Unfortunately, the Palestinians refused to take a chance on Camp David. Menachem Begin took full advantage of this lapse. He has since taken steps to resolve the future of the West Bank his way. That means shoving out those Arabs who will go, offering special favors to some who stay and treating the others as a subject population.

In these conditions, it becomes difficult for those who have argued that Camp David was the only diplomatic vehicle moving to insist

that the parties stay aboard. Egypt will doubtless be reviewing its participation after it gets back the last slice of Sinai next month. This cannot fail to make the United States review its policy, which currently is to uphold Camp David but do nothing to make the process work, and meanwhile get people to focus on Soviets rather than Palestinians.

We are long on record as favoring a Palestinian priority, but the case for it is not open and shut. As damaging to the Palestinians as Israeli policies have been, they have not been so damaging as the Palestinians' own refusal to do what Elias Freij, mayor of occupied Bethlehem, recently proposed. "We Palestinians should challenge Israel for peace and not for war," he wrote. "We would gain immensely if we were to say we would recognize the right of Israel to exist as a sovereign and independent state within defined and internationally recognized borders on a reciprocal, mutual and simultaneous basis."

The Freij suggestion does not exhaust the possibilities of policy, least of all American policy. It does, however, put one of the burdens exactly where it should be. Acting on it would remove the principal obstacle that keeps the United States from openly supporting the legitimate part of the Palestinian cause — that is, building a state.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Charming but Chilling

We rise to denounce the charm of Ronald Reagan. His irrepressible cheer and courtesy take all the starch out of his social attitudes, and all the fun out of criticizing his policies.

To a business community that rages and bets against his economic course, he expresses a "little" disappointment that it has forgotten whose wisdom he represents. To the news media that he denounced for peddling pessimism and distorting the facts, he offers a redeeming compliment and an apology for "momentary frustration."

To the Democrats and Republicans whom he routinely berates for decades of economic "mismanagement," he serves up this self-mocking anecdote: His own complaints, he says, recall the story about the great baseball manager, Frankie Frisch, who watched a rookie drop a fly ball, let a grounder through his legs and then throw to the wrong base. The manager angrily grabbed a glove and rushed out to show how the game should be played. But he, too, misjudged the very first ball and, clashing it, fell on his face. "You've got center field so fouled up," Frisch shouted at the rookie, "nobody can play it."

How can anyone hearing such a graceful confession bear in mind the Reagan team's succession of errors abroad, its heartless lockout of poor people at home, and its steady alienation of its warmest fans? The polls show that the president is losing support for the major elements of his policy: the country would have him spend less on defense, not cut taxes so fast, and quit reducing social programs for the poor. Yet he tells attractive stories and clings, dangerously, to the view that all is going well.

The most deplorable consequence of Reagan's captivating manner is that it deflects the earnest debates that his convictions ought to inspire. In his recent pep talk to

businessmen, for example, he offered highly questionable predictions: A three-year growth in savings of \$260 billion, he said, would make his admittedly large budget deficits easily bearable, and without again chasing interest rates to crippling heights.

At that very moment, however, Reagan's facts and conclusions were being disputed in a White House reunion of his economic advisers from the 1980 campaign. Has he grounds now to question their analysis or competence? What is the point of asking investors to have faith when conservatives like George Shultz, Arthur Burns and Charles Walker are shaken in theirs?

Or take the president's broadest, unquestionably heartfelt political rationale for his economic course: He will go on resisting the advice to delay tax cuts, he said, because the more revenue government gets the more it will inevitably spend. If that proposition was ever true, it is certainly not obvious today.

Reagan himself insists on spending more, much more, than his Treasury's most optimistic estimates of what it will collect. (That he will spend it for defense rather than social programs is not fiscally meaningful. Indeed, America's weakened economic condition remains the gravest source of its difficulties abroad.) The president's critics, inside the White House and among Republicans as well as Democrats in Congress, agitate for a combination of spending cuts and tax increases. To test their sincerity, he need only insist that they give him one dollar of spending cuts for every dollar of new revenue.

Yet Reagan refuses to engage the issues. He smiles, admits that he drops an occasional fly ball, and repeats the homily that the only way to discipline government is "by cutting its allowance." Charming but chilling.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

After Mitterrand's Visit to Israel

We made the Knesset rostrum available to a non-Arab statesman for use as a platform for demanding establishment of a Palestinian state. We will hear the echoes of that for a long time.

— From *Ha'Oretz* (Tel Aviv).

Even though the Reagan administration has not yet said it openly, there is increasing affinity between it and Mitterrand on realization of Palestinian self-determination.

— From *Davar* (Tel Aviv).

The Middle East peace that Mitterrand called for during his Israel visit is the comprehensive peace that Egypt calls for.

— From *al-Akhbar* (Cairo).

Mitterrand has decided to ally himself with Israel and to coordinate French Middle East policy with the Zionist policy against Arab rights. The French people will pay the price.

— From *al-Thawrah* (Damascus).

By coming to Israel and speaking in very vague language, Mitterrand has decided to freeze the French Middle East role and to bury the [European peace] declaration.

— From *od-Dustour* (Amman).

The French leader deserves special credit for telling his Israeli hosts the truth.

— From *the Daily Nation* (Nairobi).

The French president's visit to Israel does nothing to modify the basic French position.

— From *L'Express* (Paris).

In deciding to go to Israel, Mitterrand forfeited his ambition to present himself as arbitrator or mediator or to give lessons in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

— From *Le Matin* (Paris).

[Mitterrand] has shown that, even in the Middle East, courage and honesty are not necessarily incompatible with a certain diplomatic finesse.

— From *The Times* (London).

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Ghana's First World-Century

Twenty-five years ago Ghana became the first of [Britain's] possessions in sub-Saharan Africa, except South Africa, to become an independent state. She has fared far worse than many countries whose independence seemed particularly ludicrous on account of the absence of trained people. Ghana has had to date five coups. The present revolutionary government of Flight-Lt. Jerry Rawlings concedes that the country is a mess.

Ghana has failed notwithstanding her advantages because former President Kwame Nkrumah, and to a lesser extent his successors, was so obsessed with colonialism and its alleged defects. Rawlings is quite right to oppose corruption, but that alone will not rescue Ghana. In Ghana as elsewhere in post-colonial Africa, wealth must be created, and this will not be achieved through quasi-Socialist processes which are the misguided offspring of anti-colonial sentiments.

— From *The Daily Telegraph* (London).

March 24: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Central American Conflict

WASHINGTON — Intervention jointly by the United States and Mexico will be ultimately resorted to if the general warfare in Central America continues. Since the fighting began, President Roosevelt has made two direct efforts to bring about peace, but both failed, and he now awaits the arrival of the "psychological moment" in which to renew his overtures. Passengers arriving at Mobile on the Norwegian steamer *Columbia* from Ceiba, Honduras, brought news of the seizure by Honduran troops of the Norwegian fruit steamer *Huili*. The seizure took place while the vessel was taking on a cargo of bananas. The Norwegian flag was hauled down, and for six hours soldiers were in control.

1932: Britain Warns De Valera

LONDON — An explicit and uncompromising warning by the British government as regards President Eamon De Valera's proposal to abolish the oath of allegiance to the British Crown and to cease payment of the £3 million land annuities to the British treasury, as a breach of the Anglo-Irish treaty, was voiced in the House of Commons by J.H. Thomas, secretary for the dominions. He repeated that the cabinet is perfectly definite on this point. Ireland has received the statement with equanimity. Its tenor was not unexpected, and the reaction in Dublin is that it will probably mean the beginning of a series of intergovernmental exchanges. Only irresponsible elements expect trouble.

Abandoning the President

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The situation now unfolding in Washington has no parallel in the recent history of American government. Senior associates of the president of the United States — Cabinet members and top-ranking White House aides — are conspiring with leading members of Congress of both parties to force the president to abandon his opposition to any significant change in his own defense, economic and budget plans.

The plot is well understood by all concerned, even though President Reagan's adamancy has forced their discussion into underground and sometimes cryptic exchanges. Whether they can succeed in their effort, in these circumstances, is very doubtful.

The basis for this extraordinary distortion of the normal processes of American politics is well known. Even before budget director David A. Stockman made his doubts public late last year in the interview with William Greider, several interrelated facts were becoming clear to almost everyone except Ronald Reagan.

The persistence of high interest rates, which the Reagan administration was powerless to attack directly, was distorting the economy, driving it into a severe recession and almost certainly blocking any strong and sustained recovery. And that fact undercut the hopes that a series of deep tax-rate cuts at the heart of Reaganomics would trigger an economic boom.

The rates were frozen at historically high levels — despite the welcome decline in inflation — because of the widespread recognition in the financial community that the federal government could not finance its activities in the foreseeable future on the revenue base that was left after last year's presidentially encouraged orgy of tax cutting. For deficits to diminish in coming years, planned

growth of all government spending, including defense and individual entitlements, must be restrained. And some of the squandered revenue base must be recaptured. Those facts were grasped by Reagan's economic and budget officials and by the members of his senior staff. However, in the final stages of preparing the budget for fiscal 1983 they were unable to persuade him to abandon his doctrinaire views about defense and tax cuts and to recommend appropriate policies instead.

The Cabinet members and White House aides have not forgotten what they learned then about the realities. The conclusions they reached are now shared by most senior Republicans and Democrats on the House and Senate budget, tax writing and appropriations committees, and by the leadership of both parties in Congress. But the official administration position is that the president cannot and should not move off his own budget unless and until Congress presents an alternative.

That has a surface plausibility, but, as a practical matter, it is a ruinously rigid stance.

The president's immobility is not benign. In his public rhetoric, he is taking potshots at those who have recognized the need for politically unpopular steps like higher taxes and lowered benefits. In private, I am told, he has been "taking the heads off" those of his appointees and businessmen friends who have the temerity to suggest that his dogmatism is dangerous.

The result is that the process of negotiation between the parties and the houses in Congress and between Congress and the administration has been forced into back-door channels where the many substantive problems are far harder to resolve. Realistically, the chances of the government assembling a counter-budget against the vocal disapproval of the president are exceedingly slim.

The effort continues for one simple reason: Time is running out. If the budget cannot be rewritten this spring, in time to encourage an economic turnaround, then the advent of the autumn election campaign will destroy any hopes of bipartisan cooperation on that project.

Even more compelling is the realization that a breakdown in the budget process this spring would in itself have serious, negative repercussions.

It would deepen the fears of staggering future deficits,



put upward pressure on interest rates, abort the short-term recovery and quite possibly topple such big enterprises as to inflict long-term damage on domestic and international confidence in the American economy.

I have never seen a time when more thoughtful men and women in both parties were more concerned about the future — or more frustrated by their inability to enlist the president in what they see as an urgent task.

His aloofness and his hostility toward those struggling to work without him put the heaviest burden of responsibility for future events on Ronald Reagan's shoulders. He is risking more than he seems to understand.

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sion and almost certainly blocking any strong and sustained recovery. And that fact undercut the hopes that a series of deep tax-rate cuts at the heart of Reaganomics would trigger an economic boom.

A Formula for Promoting Change in Poland

By Jonathan Dean

WASHINGTON — Is there a way to provide a framework or environment for political and economic change in Poland and other East European countries of such a kind that the prospect of change will not automatically activate the Kremlin's most acute concerns about possible effects on Soviet security?

A multilateral East-West arms control agreement covering Central Europe could provide such a framework.

The intermittent ill humor of exchange between the United States and its European allies about sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union in connection with the imposition of martial law in Poland has obscured the fact that there has been little public discussion about what such measures are intended ultimately to achieve — or, indeed, about long-term Western objectives with respect to Poland and the rest of Eastern Europe.

Western opinion appears to recognize that it is not feasible for the West to use force to try to change the overall status quo in Poland and Eastern Europe, and that the effect of other Western actions on the situation in Poland is at best limited. However, Western opinion will not accept indefinite continuation of the repressive status quo. Pressures from both outside and inside Eastern Europe to expand individual liberties will certainly continue.

Manifestly, the greatest obstacle to increasing the liberties of Poles and other East Europeans is the Soviet Union's hold over the area. But, despite divergent views in the West about the internal health of the Soviet system, there is no serious expectation of its imminent collapse. Therefore, if the Western coalition wishes to pursue the objective of enhancing East Europeans' liberties, for the foreseeable future it will have to take account of the hard fact of Soviet control. The question, then, is: Are

there circumstances in which Soviet leaders, however grudgingly, might be more likely to accept social and economic change in Poland and other East European countries?

Possibly so. The Soviet Union's interest in Eastern Europe has several intertwined motivations, combining military security and ideological and economic interests. Security interests are probably the most important. Soviet leaders have tolerated a certain amount of political and economic change in Eastern Europe but have strongly resisted changes affecting the security status of the region.

A multilateral arms control agreement that would reduce the level of military forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact, and entail Western acceptance of continued participation by Poland and the East European countries in the Warsaw Pact, could provide some assurance to Soviet leaders that the West would not seek to turn political and economic change in Eastern Europe to the military disadvantage of the East and to challenge Soviet security interests in the area. Consequently, such an agreement might make Soviet leaders less unwilling to accommodate internal pressures for change.

The current negotiations in Vienna on the mutual and balanced reduction in NATO and Warsaw Pact forces have already reached a point that makes such an agreement possible.

The agreement proposed by the West, many significant elements of which the Warsaw Pact participants have already accepted, would provide a barrier to Soviet military intervention in Poland. It would take the form of a contractual limitation on the increase of Soviet forces in Central Europe — an obstacle that is not insurmountable to the Soviet

Union but is nonetheless useful to the West. It is possible that this feature of an agreement would make Soviet leaders reluctant to conclude it at a time when they may see a possible future requirement for Soviet military intervention in Poland. Yet if the Western governments participating in the Vienna talks show real political interest in a practical outcome, the Kremlin may decide that the increased stability produced by an arms control agreement in this region of maximum East-West confrontation outweighs such a shortcoming, and it may move decisively in return.

If, on the other hand, Moscow is convinced that the inevitable long-term result of political and economic change in Poland and elsewhere in Eastern Europe will be Western efforts to turn the military potential of Poland and the other East European countries against the Soviet Union, then every attempt to bring about important change will continue to meet with utmost Kremlin resistance, explosive as such repression may prove to be.

The type of East-West security arrangement provided by an arms control agreement therefore seems the only framework for gradual change in Eastern Europe acceptable to both East and West. The United States and its NATO allies should energetically pursue the Vienna negotiations for this reason, as well as for their intrinsic benefits for Western security.

The writer was U.S. representative to the Vienna talks between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact on the mutual and balanced reduction of forces from their inception in 1973 until last October. Now a resident associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, he contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

—Letters—

On Nuclear Freeze

In response to R. James Woolsey's comment (1/17, March 20) on proposals for a nuclear freeze: The growing support for the nuclear arms freeze alternative is the most profound public reaction to the specter of annihilation since the bomb shelters of the late 1950s. The message is clear: The American people are appalled; they are concerned, and, in a world where thermonuclear consumption is a very real possibility, they will take their chances with a nuclear freeze today, rather than risk brinkmanship negotiations tomorrow when the stakes may be even higher.

Woolsey can hardly complain. He and his ilk have had 30 years in which to devise some meaningful arms control formula.

In the 1980s, the risks in such a formula loom ominously large in a world where nuclear weapons and their delivery systems continue their spectacular quantitative and qualitative climb, where the two superpowers are hardly on speaking terms anyway, and where the spirit and words of the Reagan administration encourage us to "think the unthinkable."

In the face of these concerns, Woolsey describes proponents of a nuclear freeze as emotional simpletons who lack the technical expertise to come up with a reasonable proposal. But one need not be a whiz kid to come to a reasoned decision on this issue.

LAWRENCE R. LINCOLN, Paris.

Buckley on Sontag

Regarding William F. Buckley Jr. (1/17, March 13) on Susan Sontag: The real issue is how to defend and foster democracy in all its forms, and how to combat fascism whatever its color, wherever it exists. Does it really matter whether men, women and children are imprisoned without due process, held incommunicado, tortured, brainwashed, reduced to the state of groveling animals by rightist extremists or by Communists? Does it really matter whether their families' anguish and despair are caused by one or the other?

Surely what really matters is that these people's human rights and dignity are flouted, that their very being is undermined, torn asunder, if not utterly destroyed — that they are done away with as if they were no more than worms.

Why don't those who praise Communism rush off to live in Moscow, Prague or Sofia? Why don't those who defend Argentina's generals, Chile's Pinochet or Haiti's Duvalier move to those wonderful lands?

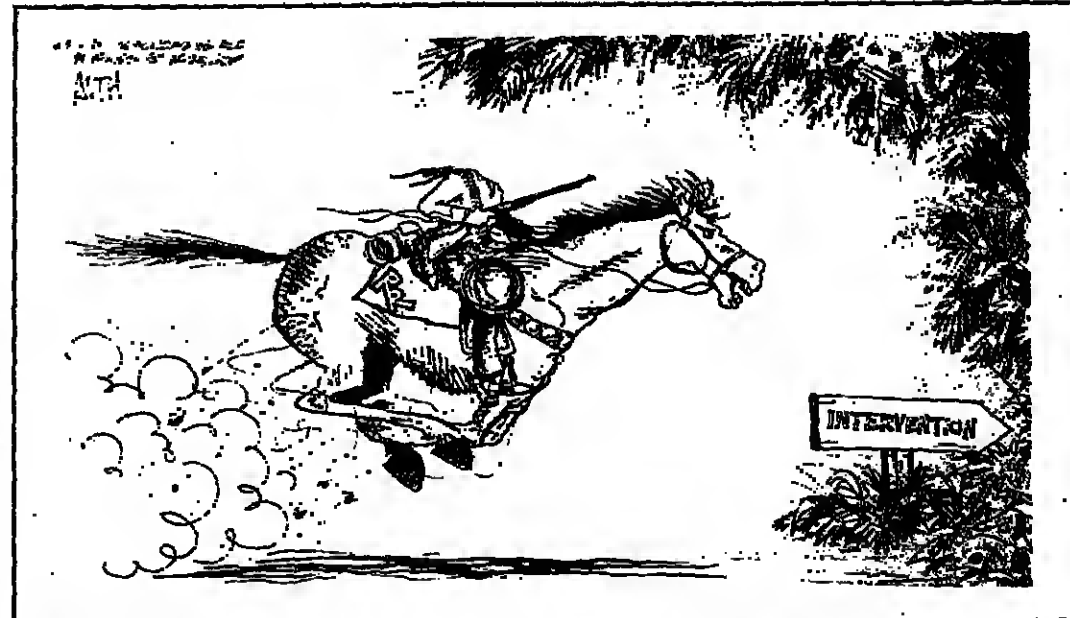
The difference between William F. Buckley Jr. and Susan Sontag is that she has learned her lesson and he has not.

STEPHEN J. JOYCE, Paris.

In Praise of Violence

Regarding Jack Sullivan's review of "The Peking Target" (1/17, Feb. 25): What is so praiseworthy about a book full of diabolical killing and "elaborate violence"? What is laudable about an author who "radically dehumanizes his characters," who strips them of their humanity by reducing them to abstract patterns of violence? (In real life, this is the essence of terrorism.) Who, besides the book's author and Mr. Sullivan, is "fascinated with the psychology of sustained trauma?"

JESS NIERENBERG, Munich.



No Trust For Bad Policy

By William Pfaff

PARIS — President Ronald Reagan is pleading with the press to give the government a break on Central America. "Trust us," he said a few days ago. Reporters should "put themselves in our hands." His government, he said, would explain to reporters what it was trying to accomplish and why this or that story could do harm to America's interests.

The press, of course, will not agree, having put itself too often in the government's hands in the past and been misled, but the president's frustration is comprehensible. The press and television in the United States are all but unanimous in their skepticism about the Reagan administration's policy in Central America.

The president and his associates have invited this hostility by making such a bad case for their policy. They have a few days ago at the State Department with the captured Nicaraguan, who was supposed to testify to foreign involvement with the Salvadoran rebels but, in the event, eloquently denied it, was only the most absurd episode in a series.

Nevertheless, what Washington wishes to convey to the press is something that, in its essentials, few will doubt — that the Nicaraguan, Cuban and Soviet governments support the rebellion and have helped the rebels.

The problem is that Washington feels compelled to make the Nicaraguans, the Cubans and, ultimately, the Russians responsible for the rebellion. That is different from saying that they help it.

Only if they are responsible is it possible to argue that an end to foreign involvement would effectively halt the revolt, or at least render it manageable by the Salvadoran authorities. But evidence that foreign governments really are responsible for what has been going on in El Salvador — that they caused it, and could end it — has yet to be produced.

Any time the U.S. government argues something so important, in so obviously sensitive a matter and while raising the possibility of U.S. military intervention, yet cannot produce the evidence to prove its case, the press will turn on it. It will do so with savage and competitive zest, dramatizing the government's lapses and embarrassment.

usually to the neglect of the policy issues that are at stake.

Washington has invited the trouble it now finds itself in with the press and American public. But the reason it has done so warrants reflection. Few in the American government today are prepared to defend the way El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala have been ruled during this century. The past role of the United States is an embarrassment today.

All those Marine Corps landings from the turn of the century to the 1930s are uncomfortable memory. The way American companies profited from Central America's monoculture finds few, if any, defenders today. That the Salvadorans — and Nicaraguans and Guatemalans — should finally have reacted against all this, and turned upon the people who have been ruling these countries, and upon the United States, can surprise no serious person.

The United States, if it wished, might even now step back from all of this and prudently, if cynically, let the uprisings run their course, while its sometime friends, like the Somoza family of Nicaragua, slip off to Miami or to Paris.

If Washington did that, and dealt coolly with whatever authorities eventually established themselves, it could have reasonable confidence that workable relations would eventually be re-established — the commercial relationship is solid. The Central American is not in a position to impose ideological criteria on their trade.

But Washington does not practice an expedient detachment. It goes on insisting that what is happening is caused by the Soviet Union and Cuba. One reason it does so is that if these upheavals are the fault of Cuba and the Soviet Un-

ion, the United States (itself is exempted from responsibility. The past is annulled. The present error, the blood that now is spilled, is Moscow's fault, Cuba's fault. It is not Washington's fault.

And of course, it is not. People make their own wars, their own brutalities, and need no foreign help to produce their own despoils. The United States has amply contributed to the misery of Central America, but it did not cause it.

If a single cause is to be assigned to the old and persisting disorders of Latin America, it must be that legacy of institutions, social and political, which was left in the Americas at the collapse of the Spanish colonial empire.

Woodrow Wilson's motive in sending Marines into Central America in the years before World War I was, he said at the time, "to teach the Latin Americans to elect good men." It was a pompous hope and, in the event, a vain one. Any good men who were elected did not owe it to Wilson.

But his was not an ignoble motive. It is exactly the same motive.

60 years later, which prompts Ronald Reagan and Alexander Haig to contemplate still another North American intervention — to make Latin Americans elect good men. Again, this is not ignoble.

That is why the president asks to be trusted — he means well. His simply is a useless ambition. Good men are not elected on foreign order. The objection to be made to what Reagan's government wants to do is not that it is bad, or wrong. It is that it is foolish of them to think that they have the power to accomplish such things.

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Photographers observe the demolition of the autonomous youth center in central Zurich.

Zurich Is Demolishing Its Autonomous Youth Center

ZURICH — The city of Zurich began tearing down its autonomous youth center Tuesday after a controversial 20-month experiment in tolerance for rebellious youth.

Under strong police protection, three cranes started the demolition of the abandoned factory building near the main railroad station that had been turned over to young protesters in an effort to defuse tensions between them and city officials.

So far, the police said, no incidents had occurred. Violent protests against extension of the city's opera house led to the birth of the autonomous youth center in June, 1980.

The demolition began two weeks after conservative parties won big in the city elections here with a platform of tough discipline for protesting youths.

The center, dubbed with anarchist slogans and psychedelic paintings, was closed last week. But protesters immediately re-

occupied the building to keep it open. Launched by young people who complained that Swiss society was too stiff and callous to care about their problems, the center began as a self-administered meeting place and inspired similar centers in Basel, Bern and Lausanne. But it was also accused of attracting crime and drug abuse — a special "junkie room" was opened for heroin addicts — and it came under increasing fire from Swiss conservative parties.

Britons Bitterly Debate Racial Crime Statistics

By William Borders
New York Times Service

LONDON — The recent disclosure by the police department here that black people commit a vastly disproportionate amount of the street crime in London has led to a new and often bitter debate about Britain's growing problem in race relations.

Previously, Scotland Yard always declined to break down its crime statistics by race. But in its annual report for 1981 it departed from that tradition in one category: robbery and other violent crime, which increased last year by 34 percent.

The statistics showed that blacks, who make up about 10 percent of the London population, had committed 55 percent of these crimes. The category includes mugging, purse-snatching and robbery from stores.

The figures outraged some Britons; the fact that they had been disclosed outraged others. The furor goes to the very heart of the nation's perception of itself.

Until just a generation ago, this was a virtually all-white, and very peaceful, society. The flood of immigration since the war has turned it into a multicultural country, and at the same time there has been a sharp increase in crime, and in inner-city disorders such as last summer's riots.

The Daily Telegraph said in an editorial earlier this month that the robbery statistics showed that letting in the immigrants from the Commonwealth countries had been a mistake, since they did not share the values that had traditionally made Britain a law-abiding place. It concluded:

"Over the 200 years up to 1945, Britain became so settled in internal peace that many came to believe that respect for the person and property of fellow-citizens was something which existed naturally in all but a few. We did not look. We let in people from the countries we did not look at, and only now do we begin to see the result."

On the other hand, The Guardian called the release of the statistics "provocative and inflammatory," and a civil rights organization in the British section of London, where some of the most serious riots took place last year, said the release of the statistics would encourage racial hatred.

There was a reflection of the bitterness of the debate in a cartoon Friday in The Daily Mail, a general circulation paper. It showed a young black youth being arrested after having brutally assaulted an elderly white woman. As the policeman, both white, put him into the patrol car, a crowd of six other

black people shook their fists at the police and shouted, "Racist!"

When asked why Scotland Yard had decided to release the racial statistics for the crime of robbery, Assistant Commissioner Gilbert Kelland said, "There is a demand for this information from the public and the press."

He said robbery, because it had increased so sharply, was "the crime causing most concern and disquiet." The total number of robberies was 18,763.

Whitelaw Warns of New Riots

LONDON (AP) — Home Secretary William Whitelaw has warned that Britain faces a renewal of street violence this summer on the anniversaries of last year's urban riots. He pledged tougher action if trouble does break out.

He told a meeting of Conservative Party legislators Monday that police had evidence that certain political groups planned to cause trouble on the respective anniversaries.

"Don't think for one moment that the police are going to line up behind their shields and wait for the firebombs," he declared. "They will go in hard this time."

London Police Chief Is Named

LONDON (Reuters) — Mr. Whitelaw on Tuesday appointed Sir Kenneth Newman, who is regarded as Britain's foremost expert on riot control, to head the London police force.

Sir Kenneth, the commander of the Police Staff College, will take up his post in October, replacing Sir David McNee, who recently announced plans to retire.

Soviet Dissident Reported to Be Ill

MOSCOW — The wife of human rights activist Yuri Orlov Tuesday said his health has worsened as a result of his treatment in prison and he may now be suffering from tuberculosis.

"At the present time not only his health may be endangered, but also his life," Irina Orlova said in a letter distributed to Western correspondents.

Mr. Orlov, 58, was a founder of the Helsinki Monitoring Group, a small, unofficial group that reviewed Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accords. The physicist and former Communist Party member was arrested in 1977 and sentenced to 7 years in prison camp and 5 years in exile on a charge of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

Shanghai School Is Prohibiting Western Styles

United Press International

PEKING — The authorities at one of Shanghai's most prestigious universities have barred students from wearing Western-style clothing or unorthodox hairstyles, a report from the city said Monday.

The report said Chinese students at the Shanghai Foreign Language Institute were being checked before entering the school gate to ensure that they have complied with the new regulations.

Blue jeans, skirts and other Western styles are not allowed and all students must wear official school badges for identification. No long hair or mustaches for male students are allowed and female students with long hair must wear braids, the report said.

Swiss Government Formally Supports Membership in UN

United Press International

BERN — The Swiss government, after years of hesitation, has formally proposed that Switzerland join the United Nations.

In a message to parliament and the country as a whole, the government said Monday that it was time for Switzerland to accept its obligations and responsibilities as a full member of the world community.

United Nations membership, if approved by parliament, must then be accepted by the people in a national referendum. Government spokesmen said this was unlikely before 1984 or 1985.

Swiss political parties are divided over the relative urgency of joining, with conservative parties arguing against a speedy decision.

Polls show the Swiss are roughly divided between supporters and opponents of membership.

Russians Move to Curb Speculation in Flowers

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Airport authorities in Tiflis in Soviet Georgia have stepped up luggage checks on domestic flights in an effort to end speculation in flowers and scarce consumer goods, a Soviet newspaper reported.

The newspaper Zarya Vostoka said that in the first 10 days of this month 16,475 carnations and 839 kilograms of mimosas, tulips and violets were confiscated from speculators.

Cardinal Pericle Felici, Canon Law Expert, Dies

From Agency Dispatches

ROME — Cardinal Pericle Felici, 70, a member of the Vatican Curia and a leading candidate to become pope during the two papal elections of 1978, died Monday of an apparent heart attack.

Cardinal Felici, an expert on canon law, was best known for his two appearances on the balcony of St. Peter's Basilica in 1978. There he announced that the cardinals had elected Pope John Paul I and then, after that pope's sudden death, John Paul II, the first non-Italian pope in 455 years.

"Habemus papam" (We have a pope) he declared in Latin.

Reports written after the conclave said Cardinal Felici himself came close to being elected pope both times.

A tall, heavyset man, Cardinal Felici had a biting sense of humor, which he was said to use at the expense of cardinals whose Latin was not up to his.

Born near Rome, he was ordained a priest when he was 22. He received doctorates in philosophy, theology and canon law before serving as rector of the Pontifical Roman Seminary for 10 years.

Cardinal Felici, who spent his entire career in Rome, became a bishop in 1960 and was made a cardinal by Pope Paul VI in 1967. His death reduces the number of cardinals to 123, of whom 15 are over 80 and ineligible to vote in a papal conclave.

Roy Fox

LONDON (AP) — Roy Fox, 81, an American band leader, whose signature tune, "Whispering," took Britain by storm 50 years ago, died Saturday.

George More O'Ferrall

LONDON (UPI) — George More O'Ferrall, 74, a television pioneer who produced the world's first publicly televised play, T.S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral" on Oct. 16, 1936, has died, his family announced Saturday.

Jo Copeland

NEW YORK (NYT) — Jo Copeland, a fashion designer known for her imaginative use of fabric, died Saturday following a stroke. She was in her 80s.

Leonard Probst

NEW YORK (NYT) — Leonard Probst, 60, one of the first dra-



Cardinal Pericle Felici

ma critics to present opening-night theater reviews on television, died Friday of cancer.

Harry H. Corbett

LONDON (UPI) — Harry H. Corbett, 57, who originated the role of Harold Steptoe, the son in the television series, "Steptoe and Son," died Sunday of a heart attack.

Raymond (Buddy) Parker

KAUFMAN, Texas (UPI) — Raymond (Buddy) Parker, 68, who coached the Detroit Lions to National Football Conference titles in 1952, 1953 and 1957, and also coached the Chicago Cardinals and Pittsburgh Steelers, died Monday of complications following surgery for a ruptured ulcer.

Morocco Requests Meeting of OAU

Reuters

NAIROBI — Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta of Morocco called Tuesday for an emergency African summit meeting to discuss the admission of Polisario guerrillas to the Organization of African Unity.

Mr. Boucetta told reporters Morocco has made this request to President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, the current OAU chairman. Mr. Moi heads a seven-nation OAU committee charged with finding a solution to the dispute over the Western Sahara, where Polisario guerrillas have been fighting for six years against Moroccan rule.

The admission of the Polisario's self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic to the 50-nation OAU at a meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, last month provoked a Moroccan-led walkout by 19 countries.

Ghosts of Bokassa's Reign Haunt Ex-Emperor's 'Heart of Darkness'

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

BANGUI, Central African Republic — For the equivalent of a few dollars, the guide will show the visitor around the former emperor's palace: the bedroom, with what is left of its canopy bed, the bathroom with raised pink tub and marble walls, the bullet-proof pagoda surrounded by ornamental ponds where the emperor received his supplicants.

Then, when the tour reaches the former imperial kitchen, the guide

pauses before swinging back a heavy gray door set in the wall.

"This," he proclaims, "was the cold room." And, as in most places where cruelty has been enacted, the visitor may sense the gentle caress of the ghosts of the past, tumbling by.

"I heard about it, but I did not see it myself," the guide says, uneasy. A foreign businessman, later, seems less constrained. "Of course he was a cannibal. You have seen the imperial kitchen," he says. The conversation tails away, its implications unspoken.

Jean Bédél Bokassa, self-crowned emperor of a chunk of land at Africa's landlocked center, was forcibly removed from power by the French three years ago, a year after his lavish coronation, an event whose cost, at the time, seemed obscene in a land so poor.

He was ousted from office on the orders of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who had become embarrassed by a close association with the emperor after schoolchildren were massacred in Bangui. There were other embarrassments: a gift of diamonds from Mr. Bokassa that caused a furor in France, the reports that filtered out of Bangui of systematic cannibalism.

The French president ordered his paratroops to topple Mr. Bokassa, but his legacy remains, and the palace remains as a monument to his wastefulness. Here, says the guide, is the imperial swimming pool, now green and murky.

Here is the villa he decorated for his Romanian wife. Here, the five-car garage for his limousines. Here, too, are the three heavy bronze plaques on which the em-

peror listed his achievements under the motto: "I have only one duty: to liberate the Central African Republic from underdevelopment."

The poverty that ensued from his rule is pervasive. Everything the country produces has declined since the 1960s and French aid is the main source of income, as it was during Mr. Bokassa's time, insuring overwhelming influence in a part of Africa that Paris considers to be the strategic rearward of its wealthier markets on the oil-producing West African coast.

"There's practically no economic base here," said a man involved in the country's falling diamond production. "It went downhill during Bokassa's time, and it has never revived."

A civilian, David Dacko, replaced Mr. Bokassa, but, with his acquiescence, the army took over last September, and now the constitution is suspended, as is all political activity.

A confused sort of attempted coup this month further entrenched the military rule of André Kolingba, a general with five stars on his epaulettes and red beret.

Kurtz might have liked it here. The central figure of Joseph Conrad's "Heart of Darkness" lived by the banks of the Congo River, but there is something of the magic of that great stream about the Ubangi, a tributary of the Congo that slices, here, between the Central African Republic and Zaïre.

There is, too, the Hotel Minerva, a colonial-looking spot, where the French who have stayed on sip pastis and beer in the heat of a bar where Claude Rains and Peter Lorre would look as at home as they did in "Casablanca." But the nobility that finally triumphed in that movie does not always seem to flourish here. An African man, with a scarred, mutilated mouth, came to the bar the other day, trying to sell some trivial item.

A Frenchman told him to leave, threatening to attack the disfigured, lipless man and "rearrange your mouth even more" — a harsh incision into the language of the afternoon. "The horror, the horror," was how Kurtz summed up his Africa. Kurtz, too, lived in a lost outpost set adrift from the "civilized" values he was supposed to propagate.

2 Ex-Ministers In Egypt Cleared Of Corruption

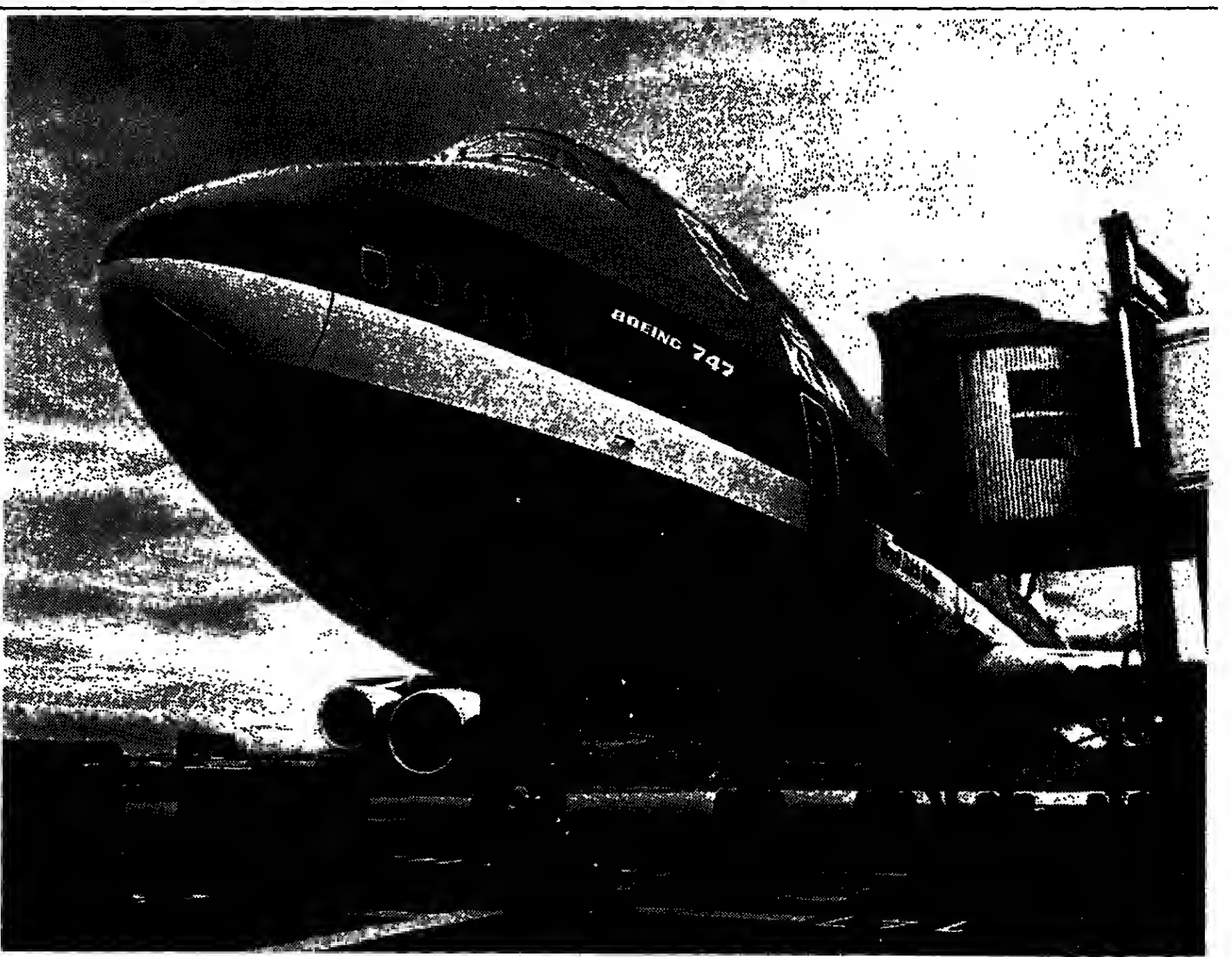
From Agency Dispatches

CAIRO — The attorney general has cleared two former Cabinet members of charges of corruption and decided to shelve the investigation, an official announcement said.

Abdel-Razzak Abdel-Majid, a former deputy premier for economic affairs, and Abdel-Akhar Muhammad Abdel-Akhar, a former minister for People's Assembly affairs, who were dropped from the Cabinet last January, had been accused by the press of assisting Rashed Omer, a convicted millionaire and former member of the assembly, in the illegal acquisition of wealth.

In a separate matter, Abdel Halim Ramadan, who was a defense lawyer in the trial of President Anwar Sadat's accused assassins, said Monday that a military court has acquitted 14 army officers charged with plotting to overthrow the Sadat government before he was assassinated Oct. 6. He said the 14 were arrested in early 1981 and charged with forming a secret cell to replace the government with an Islamic state.

Their acquittal, announced Sunday by the military tribunal, must be ratified by the defense minister, the attorney said. The Egyptian press has not mentioned the trial and sources close to the government said authorities wanted to avoid giving the impression there was opposition in the army to Sadat's domestic and foreign policies.



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ARTS/LEISURE

Starting Again: On the Job After Retirement

By Susan Heller Anderson
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — William B. Macomber, a former U.S. ambassador, left the State Department five years ago and now, at 61, presides over the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



William B. Macomber at his Metropolitan Museum desk.

Carl G. Sontheimer retired as a physicist and engineer at 55 and then founded Cuisinarts Inc., a manufacturer of food processors and importer of French cookware.

John Burke, a retired fireman, is now an operating room nurse at St. Vincent's Hospital and Medical Center of New York.

As a clothing manufacturer, Sidney Kushin built a chain of 34 menswear stores that he sold, retiring at 55, he switched to real estate. Today, at 82, he heads New York City's Executive Volunteer Corps, a public-service organization he created in 1967 to counsel small businessmen.

Certain careers segue naturally into post-retirement occupations — athletes coach, opera singers teach, military careerists consult to the arms industry.

Stimulation of Change
But a dramatic shift in gears, bringing skills acquired in one field to another, appears to be an enriching change of life. "This is becoming more common as people are living longer," says Dr. Lenore S. Powell, a psychoanalyst and consulting gerontologist. "The majority of these people have 10 to 30 years left to work."

Macomber joined the government in 1951, working first in the Central Intelligence Agency, then in the State Department, from 1953. He was appointed ambassador to Jordan by President John F. Kennedy in 1961, returned to the State Department in 1964 and was ambassador to Turkey from 1973 to 1977. When he was not represented by the incoming Carter administration, he was 56.

idea of saving a life. Sidney Kushin has tried to retire three times. After leaving school in the eighth grade he held odd jobs in New York's garment district, then joined the U.S. Navy during World War I. Some two years later, he was back in the garment district, working his way up to salesman.

Eventually, he went into his own manufacturing business, then, in the 1940s, bought a chain of men's shops. "It became too much," he recalls. "My wife asked me, 'What do you want to be, the richest man in the cemetery?'"

Trying to Take It Easy
He sold out, tried to take life easy and began trading in real estate. "I took a vacation for the first time in many years," he recalls. On the vacation, he suffered a severe coronary attack. "I rested, and tried living in the country doing nothing," he says. "I hated it."

One day, he met an assistant to

Mayor John V. Lindsay, who asked Kushin to start the Executive Volunteer Corps.

Effect on Marital Lives
Parallel with their career changes came changes in their marital lives, according to the men interviewed. "The problem with diplomatic life is that you're together a lot," says Macomber, whose wife, Phyllis, was secretary to two secretaries of state. "The bad point is you're never together by yourselves."

Women who retire, on the other hand, do not seem so eager to take second careers. "Women do better in retirement because they're used to taking care of the house, and they keep active and alert," Dr. Powell states. "There should be more job opportunities for women in this age group because being a homemaker involves a lot of administrative work. It's a resource we're not using."

Macomber is already thinking about his next switch, when he reaches mandatory retirement in four years, into probably yet another aspect of public service.

"I learned from my idyll that I'll never retire," he acknowledges. "At my age, most people have their heads down. To go into something entirely different is so refreshing and invigorating. I feel like a whole new dimension of life has come to me."

Cinematic Short Shrift for Picasso

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Frederic Rossif's documentary "Picasso" relates facts intelligent people already know and stupid ones aren't interested in.

It appears to have been prepared for the benefit of backward schoolchildren and its content is meager. Fastening on a subject rich and vast, it runs for 20 minutes, accompanied by a weak commentary and capricious flamenco wailing. Pablo Picasso deserves more extended consideration than he gets in this hurried digest.

The film opens with a bombardment of shattering images. Picasso's art in its most violent stages? No. Instead, a capsule history of the political events of his times. With startling rapidity there are flashes of the Parisian boulevards of 1900, postcard images of Le Beau-Lavoir, where he spent his early years in Paris. Le Lapin Agile, a cabaret frequented by artistic bohemia, newsworthy shots of the two world wars and the ominous mushroom above stricken Hiroshima. Interspersed are the faces of the world leaders who manipulated human destiny from the turn of the century onward.

The greatness of Picasso is pretty well agreed upon today, but that was not the judgment of many of his contemporaries. Almost everything from his hand met with ridicule and hostility. His career was, in fact, one scandal after another: the scandal of "Les Femmes d'Alger," the scandal of his Cubist period, the scandal of "Guernica" at the 1937 Exposition Universelle in Paris during the Spanish Civil War, the scandal of the dove of peace that he drew for the Communist cause. The respected Italian critic, Giovanni Papini, denounced him as a fraud who appealed only to snobbish ignorance. To the Nazis he was a "cultural Bolshevik."

When John Fowles' novel, "The French Lieutenant's Woman" centered best-seller territory a few years ago there was excited bidding for its motion-picture rights. A tale of Victorian times and Victorian sentiments, it described the romance between a solid citizen of a respectable rural community and an enigmatic young woman, whispered to have been killed by a French sailor and consequently below the salt. The well-bred hero sacrifices everything in his obsession, terminating his engagement to a wealthy heiress who, bitterly disappointed, brings legal action against him. To avoid a breach-of-promise trial, he signs a humiliating confession of his ungentlemanly behavior and loses standing in the eyes of the town. Meanwhile, his enchantress has vanished and he sets out to find her.

This literary orcinolu sruok film folk as ideal stuff for a movie. After all, "East Lynne" was a stock favorite for generations and more than once graced the silver screen to box-office profits.

Mike Nichols, Fred Zinnemann and other directors were anxious to have a go at it, but after sweating over its dramatization, they never master the trick. Cecil De Mille turned the job of extracting a plausible scenario from Fowles' book over to the playwright Harold Pinter.

The Pinter version is double-edged, retelling the original story within a framework of its being filmed. Meryl Streep, playing the outcast woman, and Jeremy Irons, as her ardent beau, also interpret the actress and the actor who undertake the roles. The action of the 19th-century tearjerker is interrupted to parallel a story of the love affair of the modern actors.

Both Streep and Irons display considerable versatility in their double roles, but one expects something more novel from Pinter. The play-within-the-play device calls for a broad streak of surprise. For example, the lovers of the story might detest each other when off-duty — real life has more wit than this.

Reisz has set the scene of rural Victorian England persuasively: mansions and the shabby lodgings where the outcast siren awaits her prey. The musty conventions and the dialogue skirt caricature, but Reisz has prevented the narrative from falling into a burlesque melodrama. His modern sequene melodrama, to manage, are commonplace behind-the-camera material. The film has received five Oscar nominations.

Indian Fete in London
By Isabel Bass
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The Festival of India, which started this week, is an eight-month blockbuster in which virtually all major museums and arts venues here are participating.

Almost 35 years since the British withdrew from the subcontinent, the festival is a diplomatic coup for India. The two governments put up over £1 million each for it. Planning began well over two years ago. A series of major exhibitions will attempt to cover everything from the Indian perception of the universe to Indian playing cards. Indian films will be shown on television and at the National Film Theater. There will be performances of the highly stylized classical dances. Indian craftsmen and even gurus will be in London for the event. London stores, too, will be crammed with offerings, and the Indian government is sponsoring an essay competition on India for schoolchildren that offers the winner a fortnight's visit to the subcontinent.

Exhibitions include "Science in India" at the Science Museum through Aug. 1; "In the Image of Man: The Indian Perception of the Universe through 2,000 Years of Painting and Sculpture" at the Hayward Gallery through June 13; "Modern Indian Artists" at the Tate Gallery (April 7-May 23); "Vasari: Inside an Indian Village" at the Museum of Mankind (April 10-September); "Art of the Book in India" at the British Library (April 16-Aug. 1); Indian paintings at Tooth Paint at the British Library (March 30-April 30); and "The Indian Heritage: 35 Years of Art and Architecture under British Rule" and "India Observed" both at the Victoria and Albert Museum (April 21-Aug. 15; April 26-July 4).

For details of festival events, contact the Festival of India Information Unit (telephone: 930-1350 or 930-1444).

John Burke as fireman and as operating room nurse.

Edward Hopper, The New York Times

Market Summary
March 23, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

	High	Low	Open	Close
Dow Jones Industrial Average	2,454.12	2,448.12	2,450.00	2,450.00
Dow Jones Transportation Average	1,154.12	1,150.12	1,152.00	1,152.00
Dow Jones Utility Average	214.12	213.12	214.00	214.00

Market Diaries

	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE	1,154.12	1,150.12	1,152.00	1,152.00
AMEX	114.12	113.12	114.00	114.00

NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	165.12	164.12	165.00	165.00
AT&T	54.12	53.12	54.00	54.00
GE	34.12	33.12	34.00	34.00

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Open	Close
NYSE Composite	1,154.12	1,150.12	1,152.00	1,152.00
NYSE Industrial	1,154.12	1,150.12	1,152.00	1,152.00
NYSE Financial	1,154.12	1,150.12	1,152.00	1,152.00

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Open	Close
S&P 500	2,454.12	2,448.12	2,450.00	2,450.00

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
AMEX	114.12	113.12	114.00	114.00

AMEX Stock Index

	High	Low	Open	Close
AMEX	114.12	113.12	114.00	114.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	165.12	164.12	165.00	165.00
AT&T	54.12	53.12	54.00	54.00
GE	34.12	33.12	34.00	34.00

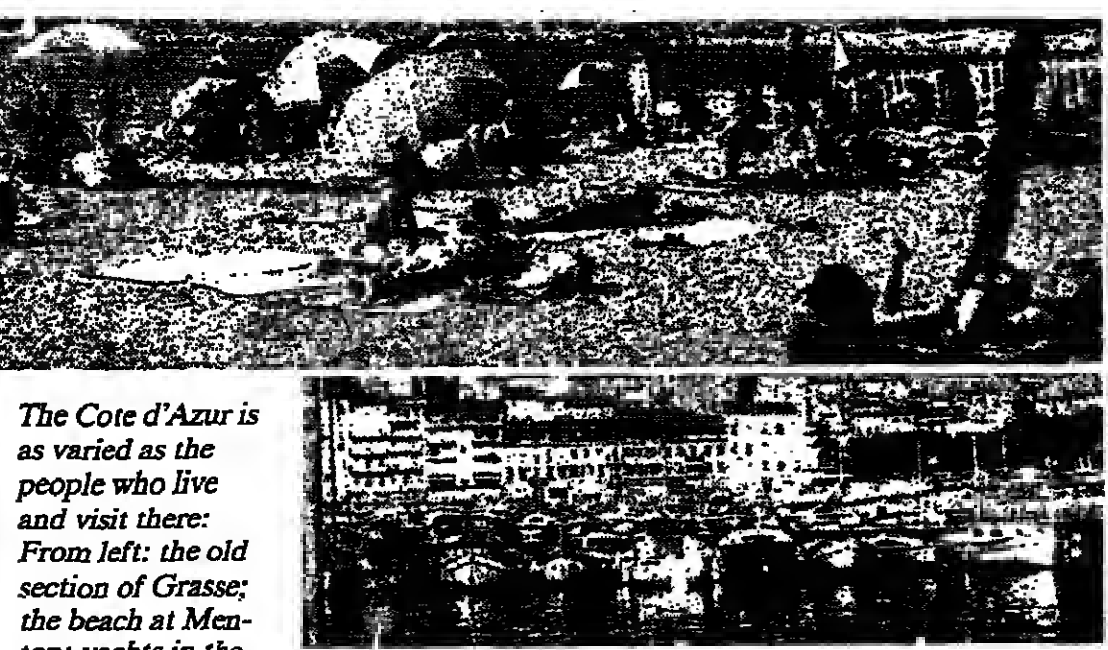
Dow Jones Bond Averages

	High	Low	Open	Close
Dow Jones Bond	114.12	113.12	114.00	114.00

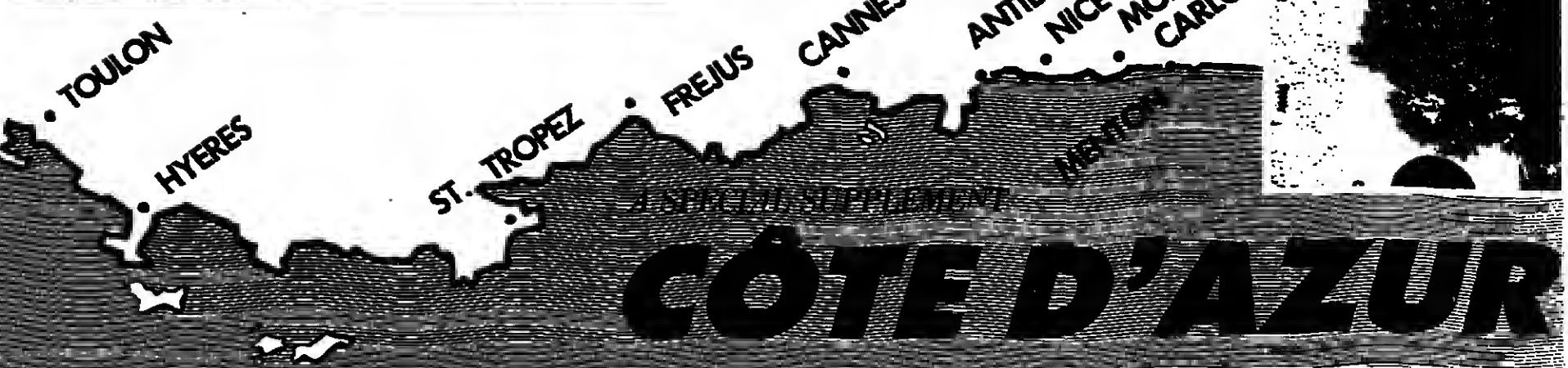
March 23

5-10-15

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The Cote d'Azur is as varied as the people who live and visit there. From left: the old section of Grasse; the beach at Menton; yachts in the harbor at Cannes; the hillside village of Auribeau; the old Tour du Suquet at Cannes.



TOURISM The Limits Of Growth

NICE — Last year was somewhat disappointing for the region's tourism industry. After a slower-than-usual beginning, business rallied toward the end of the year, but tourists spent generally less than the year before, and hotels suffered in particular.

There are a number of reasons for this stagnation, including the international economic slump and a later-than-usual arrival of tourists in the summer (probably because of the elections, which kept people in their own voting districts). But, more importantly, the situation underlines perhaps the most important tourism problem for a region that got its boost from paid holidays earlier in the century and that has been used to good yearly growth rates: Can tourism keep growing?

The departments of the Var and the Alpes-Maritimes — which essentially make up the coastal resort zone — have come under increasing competition in the last 20 years from more distant sun-and-sea resorts through the expansion of popularly priced package tours.

Also, resources are overburdened by the yearly summer crush into a relatively few seaside areas. This is especially true in the Var, where many of the resorts are deserted during the winter. In fact, the very success of an area that draws millions of visitors — and billions of francs — a year threatens it through overpopulation, deforestation and general overcommercialization.

Both the Var and the Alpes-Maritimes are seeking to widen the base of tourism, to diversify the clientele and whenever possible to draw people away from the most crowded areas.

Foreign Visitors

The creation of an international airport in Nice several decades ago was a major move to draw foreign visitors, notably businessmen. The airport, now the second after Paris for foreign links, is being expanded. It had nearly 4 million passengers last year, and 10 million are expected by the year 2000.

The emphasis in Nice and the Alpes-Maritimes in general — with more than 30,000 hotel rooms, and more four-star hotels than any department in Provence — is probably the attraction of the business trade, which not only brings in large one-shot infusions of money but takes place year-round. The latest move is the building in Nice of a convention center, to be finished in late 1983, which follows the building of a similar center in Cannes, set for completion late this year.

Tourism officials also are seeking to attract more foreign visitors — the largest single group now is French — as foreigners are more inclined than the French to visit in the off-season.

The Var, with about 14,000 hotel rooms and fewer attractions for business trade, has a different approach. It does not have the long coastal metropolis of the Alpes-Maritimes, and tourism is concentrated in a few resorts with a great number of small, independent hotels, which hampers the widespread use of package tours.

The concentration of tourism in such highly built-up areas as St. Raphael-Frejus and St. Tropez severely strains the area's resources, while at the same time the economic situation has cut the construction of housing.

The Var suffers from the lack of a unified strategy to attract tourists, but there have been a number of experiments by independent groups. For example, a committee in St. Tropez has sought to promote off-season package tours, and an association of three-star hotels has begun to combine reservations.

At the same time, Var officials have tried to attract tourists to the interior, with promotional campaigns emphasizing the unspoiled beauty of the forest areas and the lower population density, as well as such attractions as archaeological sites and local crafts.

—KATHERINE KNORR

A Cost for All Tastes

ACCOMMODATIONS run from the sublime to the sortid, from the basic tent to three-star campgrounds (everything from pool to disco hall and restaurants), from dilapidated hotels to high-rise four-stars, from rented rooms to luxurious hill-side villas. Although campgrounds and gites (self-catering facilities, from cottages to apartments in the owner's house), are probably the cheapest, vacationing on the seashore is not cheap, especially during the summer, when the price of everything seems to be adjusted upward. Reservations are a must during July and August.

Hotels range from 60 francs a night with breakfast (hard to find and probably not terrific) to anywhere from 300 to 1,000 francs in luxury establishments.

Campgrounds range from small municipal areas set aside for tents to luxury facilities with yearly rentals for trailers. Some grounds are free; others can cost as little as 12 francs per person per day, but the larger ones are expensive.

The prices of gites vary from 250 francs to 1,000 francs a week. Rental costs of apartments and villas also vary widely.

For information, contact the Comité Régional du Tourisme Riviera-Cote d'Azur, 55 Promenade des Anglais, 06000 Nice, (93) 82.10.55, for the Alpes-Maritime; or PROMOTVAR, 1 bvd. Foch, 83300 Draguignan, (94) 65.55.43, ext. 248, for the Var.



'FRAME OF MIND' Culture Varies, but Remains Provencal

TOULON — "Provence is not a country or the home of a race," Ford Maddox Ford wrote, "but a frame of mind. To find yourself in harmony with the soil of Provence, you have to be a type that will not be pained when someone says that Mistral was a greater poet than Goethe."

With its harsh, sun-baked beauty and the sing-song accent of its people, Provence has made generations of artists dream. It has its ancient and its modern, its romantics and its realists, its local boys of all stripes and its legions of fervent expatriates. And it has its cultural joys.

If Frederic Mistral, the sentimental latter-day troubadour and Nobel laureate, is loved for reviving the Provencal language, he is also attacked for having wallowed in the old and the romantic rather than leading a fight for separatism. If Marcel Pagnol, who put Marseilles on the map for hundreds of thousands of foreigners, is loved for creating his happy-go-lucky *pastis* drinkers, he is also derided as the Uncle Tom of Provence for portraying the Marseillais as a lazy good-for-nothing.

Golden Age

So what? It is all Provence — a region of heated discussions in cafes and lazy afternoons in the dusty country. The real Provencal is no more to be found than the real Parisian. If the real Provencal is not one of Pagnol's characters in a land where trains stop for the lazy game of *petanque*, neither is he a fervent separatist, as some more recent Occitan movements would have it. If Pagnol laughed at the Marseillais, he also wrote of a country he loved.

Provence, of old, was a much contested area, settled by the Greeks, taken over by the

NICOISE Cuisine Is Distinct

NICE — It is not by coincidence that the Cote d'Azur's most outspoken regionalist, Mayor Jacques Medecin of Nice, has recently had his book of *nicoise* recipes published. Nothing makes it clearer than the cuisine that the Cote d'Azur, or at least the former county of Nice, which includes most of it, is a region distinct from Provence.

Outsiders, and even some local restaurateurs now, tend to confuse *nicoise* with such Provencal specialties as *bouillabaisse*. The main *nicoise* soup is *pistou*, made with a paste of fresh basil, garlic and olive oil, which is also used as a sauce.

Pissaladiere, an onion and olive relative of pizza, can still be found throughout the Cote d'Azur and is sold hot in Nice's outdoor morning market, along with the workers' traditional mid-morning snack, *socca*, (a giant crepe of chick-pea flour and olive oil).

Pasta is a staple in Nice, although usually eaten later in the meal than in Italy. Specialties are ravioli stuffed with meat or vegetables, as well as seafood and *gnocchetti*.

Stews and Desserts

There is a stew (*daube*) made with beef and the local *marc*, a spicy tomato-ripe dish, and a blood-thickened rabbit stew (*coq*). Stockfish, or *stockfishade*, is a stew of assorted dried fish that evolved from the time when Norwegians used to trade their dried catch for olive oil. Mediterranean fish have never been a bargain here. The big fishing ports are farther west in Provence. However, fresh fish, including sardines, rockfish, rock lobster and Menton sole, are essential to the cooking here.

The most famous local dessert, aside from candied bitter oranges, is *tourte de blette* — a pie filled with pine nuts, raisins and Swiss chard (a vegetable also used in ravioli, *gnocchetti* and meat dishes).

Restaurants

The most popular restaurant in the city of Nice is certainly not the excellent, expensive and justly famous Chantecler in the elegant old Negresco, which receives guide book laurels and tourists.

It is probably a one-room open kitchen called La Meranda (4, rue de la Terrasse, Nice). At La Meranda, Jean Giusti, a third-generation *nicoise* cook and his wife, Christiane, serve dishes such as *pistou*, stockfish and tripe to a packed room of locals who laugh and banter from table to table, sitting on stools waiting for Jean to pass the big bowl with a little extra *pistou*.

Lou Balico, (20, Avenue St. Jean-Baptiste) serves a variety of traditional dishes such as plump, fresh sardine *beignets*, a dark, tender, aromatic *civet* of rabbit and what may be the best *tourte de blette* anywhere. The owner, Jo Isantier, like others, fears that the local cuisine is disappearing but for now he is keeping it thriving with his mother, Adrienne, as chef. The Rendez-vous des Sportifs (Continued on Page 95)

ENDURING APPEAL: Triumph of Sun, Sand and Sea

By Katherine Knorr

NICE — Parts of the Cote d'Azur are overbuilt and overpopulated, but France's long southeastern Mediterranean coast and its mountainous hinterland remains one of the most beautiful places in the world.

From the wide, sandy beaches to the rocky *calanques*, to the red cliffs overhung with parasol pines, to the dense *maquis*, from the splendid and gawdy *grands hotels* to the close, winding streets of the old cities, the coast is dominated by three elements: sun, sea and wind.

There is a curious, baked quality to the air in summer, sun filtered through what seems a constant, fine white dust like pastry sugar, and a mélange of odors — from suntan loofah to olive oil to the inevitable automobile fumes — that is always dominated by the smell of the sea.

There is a mixture of the peaceful and the violent — dusty country roads bathed in gentle sun merge suddenly into the honking, car-and-concrete violence of the big cities — a mixture patterned on the contradictions of the environment itself: The darkness of the forests bursts into fire in the summer; the laziness of crickets and pines is torn apart suddenly by the cold Mistral wind, which sweeps down the Rhone Valley, uprooting and turning over everything in its path until it churns the sea into a strange, milky green.

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Then the train takes a sweeping turn and there is the sea, a vaporous, gold surface that gradually turns blue.

The coast has always drawn tourists — the Romans had villas there. But it was most recently during the season, the resorts harbor a sad carnival of hot, disappointed and loud tourists dragging themselves from beach to ice cream stand to trailer park.

But no matter. The coast's charm remains. There are those

who love the bustle — the mixture of city and country that allows one to sun during the day and dance at night. There are those who come in the winter, or retreat to isolated villas. There is something for everyone.

Scenic Views

The coast is too many things to be defined. It is tourism, of course, the long concrete metropolis that stretches from Menton to beyond Cannes, an electrical fairland at night, a glaring white wall on the sea during the day.

It is Nice with its hodgepodge of rococo splendor and tailored elegance, shades brilliantly colored

but frayed and torn in the wind, its twisted and ornamented old facades and the ice-like facades of the modern. Nice also with its old city, its narrow, stairway streets, where the visitor is as likely to come upon a secretary in a polyester pin-suit as a wine-drinking, four-day-bearded hunter of shaded doorsteps.

It is also the more rugged countryside of the Var, with its porphyry creeks and its scraggly *maquis*. And it is a series of small ports, with hundreds of anchored boats squeezed like commuters at rush hour, bobbing on an oil-smeared sea, maser like so many telephone poles. Ports with tiled sidewalks, huge *salon-de-the-glace* extending parasol-topped tables to the edge of the water, and winding streets always going up.

Coast Types

The Cote d'Azur is the rich, who are seldom seen, cloistered in huge villas, with stairs down to the pool, and stairs down to the tennis courts, and stairs finally to the sea. It is also the not-so-rich-but-doing-okay, ladies in furs and dark glasses in the winter drinking eternal coffees while staring at something in the general direction of the sea: curly-haired, I-take-what-comes, too-handsome young men in rugby shirts and white pants; Parisian couples wearing glaringly new espadrilles.

It is the young, knapsacks and portable lunches, and it is the very old, who wear coats until the hottest season and then disappear inside, who stroll in couples along the Promenade des Anglais or sit alone in beachfront chairs, the old finishing their lives by the sea, budgeting their way through the restaurants and zigzagging along the highways in cars where the steering wheel is always too high.

But all of these people are from elsewhere. No matter how long they stay, they will always be from elsewhere.

(Continued on Page 95)



The beaches at Nice stretch into the distance.

covered by the rich and leisurely during the last century, who traveled from their native fogs to the clear coyness of seaside winters; and then by everybody else, with the advent of paid holidays. The Cote d'Azur proper — baptized by Stephen Liegeard in 1887 — is only the coast of the Alpes-Maritimes department, but the coast really does not stop there.

It is true, as tourism's many critics say, that dull concrete edifices dominate many of the most beautiful beaches, and in the summer one must struggle to find room to lay down a towel. True that many of the restaurants are overpriced, and not very good. True that dur-

who love the bustle — the mixture of city and country that allows one to sun during the day and dance at night. There are those who come in the winter, or retreat to isolated villas. There is something for everyone.



"Socca" for sale in the market.



A fisherman at Nice on the job at dawn.

RARE VINES How Bellet Wine Survived

ST. ROMAN DE BELLET — A few stubborn mushrooms still grow in the dark, wet passages of the Chateau de Cremat. In 1947, when Charles Bagnis's father first rented the wine cellar, parts of which date to Roman times, it was being used only to raise mushrooms. The Bagnis wanted to make Bellet wine, the only truly Cote d'Azur wine.

St. Roman de Bellet, in the hills above Nice, used to be known for its wine and was even called Bacchus at the time of the French Revolution. By the 1930s, Bellet wine had almost disappeared, but a small group of producers obstinately kept the production alive.

In 1941, the government officially designated 1,200 acres *Appellation d'Origine Contrôlée* (AOC) — the classification with the most stringent standards in the French system.

Today, there are only 100 acres of qualifying vines in the region. The six Bellet producers have been struggling to persuade growers to cultivate more grapes even though they find it more profitable to grow easier products or to sell their land to real estate developers.

To curtail such speculation, the city of Nice has classified the land as exclusive for agriculture.

Fifty more acres of vines have been planted but it takes four years for new vines to qualify under the AOC.

Still, the 26,000-29,000 gallons of annual production (like most French vineyards it was down a little in 1981) is, according to Charles Bagnis, six times the production of 20 years ago. They manage to sell 30 percent of their production outside the Cote d'Azur. But only half of this is exported to the United States, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Belgium.

If Bellet does not sell more abroad, it is possibly because the small output has made the price (30-35 francs a bottle) a little high for the taste. But, not surprisingly, it is perfect with *nicoise* cuisine and local restaurants (including the prestigious Chantecler in Nice) complain that it is difficult to get enough.

The people of Nice, as opposed to those of Provence, are red-wine drinkers who increase their consumption of rose in the summer,

Nevertheless, Bellet production is shared equally between red, rose and white.

The red and rose Bellets are made primarily from grape varieties unique to Bellet — Braquet and Folle Noire. The vineyards are at a high altitude facing the valley of the Var so that while they get the sun of a Mediterranean vineyard they get little of the heat. The grapes can mature slowly. Harvest is not until late October.

The reds and roses are heavy, with an average of 12 percent alcohol. The whites are a more delicate blend of dry, perfumed Rolle grapes and the Chardonnay of Burgundy fame.

Whites and roses should be consumed young, starting the June after harvest. There has been little aging of the popular reds. In 1971, when the chef of the Hotel de Paris in Monaco was retiring, he found two half-bottles of red Chateau de Cremat 1948. One was opened and tasted by Charles Bagnis, who has endorsed a long aging of the red ever since — if he could produce enough to make this practical.

—MARK J. KURLANSKY

MEDECIN Nice's Mayor Adds a Southern Spark to National Life

By Mark J. Kurlansky

NICE — "In the life of a city, it is like the life of a man — if you stop being ambitious, you die," said Jacques Medecin, mayor of Nice, a fiery, outspoken politician with strong opinions on everything from cuisine to architecture to anti-Communism. Mr. Medecin draws controversy and seems to love the fights. "I am always in the opposition," he said, "...I don't care. I care only for the good opinion of the people of Nice."

For other French mayors, City Hall is sometimes secondary to national politics. But for Jacques Medecin (also deputy to the National Assembly and president of the General Council of Alpes-Maritimes), being mayor of Nice comes before anything

else, in fact, many of the people of Nice seem uncertain as to which party he belongs (neo-Gaullist RPR).

"I love Nice with a carnal love as my father, my mother and my ancestors loved it," wrote Mr. Medecin, who traces his ancestry in Nice to 1512. He has been mayor since 1966, when he replaced his father, Jean, who had held the same since 1928 — with the exception of the war years.

The mayor has an instinct for controversy. To persuade people of the need to build parking garages throughout the city, he threatened to bring traffic to a halt by not enforcing traffic laws. He has strongly backed legally organized gambling but says he believes gambling to be immoral. He says that casinos keep gamblers "honest."



Jacques Medecin

cause there would not have been the material," said Mr. Medecin. Mr. Greene has accused Nice's police and magistrates of corruption from organized crime — the so-called *milieu*. The mayor challenges Mr. Greene to prove the official corruption but does not hesitate to admit that organized crime is present in Nice. He blames this partly on "the proximity of Marseilles, which is the most corrupt city in Europe."

His enthusiasm for the native city is part of his local appeal. "How many cities in the southern part of France have you seen where people seem so kind, so sweet, so agreeable?" asks the mayor.

It is in his town that his drive

(Continued on Page 95)

CÔTE D'AZUR

INDUSTRY *A Region That Thrives on Tourism Wants to Broaden Its Base*

NICE — Tourism is the No. 1 industry in a region that was essentially passed by during the Industrial Revolution, and this is a constraint to any serious development. While it is the motor force for the important building indus-

try and for the services sector, tourism's seasonal nature and its vulnerability to general economic problems have led officials to seek a wider economic base. Government and business officials have worked in three general

areas: drawing in new industry, revitalizing traditional ones and developing the interior rather than the coast. But this is by no means easy in an area with relatively little skilled labor, a lack of extensive agro-business potential, a bloated tertiary sector (about 68 percent of the working population in the Alpes-Maritimes), and a skewed population distribution that masses about 90 percent of the people on 10 percent of the land near the coast.

Furthermore, any industrial development must be careful not to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs: tourism.

At the same time, the building industry, which employs about 14 percent of the active population in the Alpes-Maritimes and which is inextricably tied to tourism, has been hurt by high credit rates and the general economic slump, and more recently by investor reluctance brought on by the change in government.

2 TOWNS

PREJUS — St. Raphael and Frejus wind like one big town around a great sandy beach, crowded and crazy in the summer, slow and windy in the winter.

Although each has a number of small industries and they are surrounded by orchards and other agricultural land, they are essentially highly built-up resorts with, be-

hind them, the maquis and great stretches of pink stucco villas. They are easily reachable by the coastal train, which winds along a stretch of red rock creeks before stopping at each of the small train stations.

Although both are Roman villages, Frejus, which draws its name from Forum Julii, and may have been founded by Julius Caesar — is by far the most interesting for lovers of ruins. It became an important base with an arsenal under Octavius (who became the Emperor Augustus), but was destroyed in the beginning of the 10th century by the Saracens and rebuilt in 990.

Frejus and St. Raphael Share Past and Present

Longer term projects would be the development of industrial zones in the interior for high-technology firms.

Although agriculture in the region does not employ a large percentage of the population (about 3 to 4 percent in the Alpes-Maritimes), nor utilize a large proportion of the land, some of the traditional products are relatively strong producers and exporters.

The perfume and essence oils industry makes up 28 percent of the Alpes-Maritimes' exports. In the Var, fruit trees, flowers and the like, which use 3 percent of the employed agricultural surface, make up more than 60 percent of the agricultural turnover.

— K.K.

ness leaders to expect layoffs this year of between 4,000 and 5,000 persons in the building sector, this in a region with an unemployment rate higher than the national average.

In the Var, apart from the long established naval civilian and military industry in Toulon, industrialization can be said to be light-years away from that in the Alpes-Maritimes. The department has a small labor pool except around Toulon, which already has two-thirds of the population and of the economic activity.

Offshore Equipment

The main heavy industrial activity is related to ships, and more recently to so-called offshore equipment, from oil-drilling to oceanographic materials, all concentrated in Toulon. This is a pivotal point for growth, but officials see a need to develop the interior.

Here, labor is a problem. For example, more than 60 firms have come into the department in the last six years, but this has created only a bit more than 1,000 jobs, according to PROMOVAR, the administrative arm of the Conseil General at Dragageur.

While several firms are involved in the high-technology sector — "the branch that gives us the most hope," a PROMOVAR official said — the region must look to other more traditional industries as well.

A number of pilot projects are being studied. One is a pig-raising venture that could eventually produce 300,000 pigs a year with high-performing new methods. The aim would be high profitability and eventually the exportation of the know-how.

Another project is for forest resources (250,000 hectares, or about half the department). The wood is generally of poor quality for industrial use, and the project's aim would be both to replant better-quality trees and to use industrially the available wood for everything from agglomerated boards to biomass energy. Again, the aim would be to export the know-how for what could be a typical Mediterranean industry.

Longer term projects would be the development of industrial zones in the interior for high-technology firms.

Although agriculture in the region does not employ a large percentage of the population (about 3 to 4 percent in the Alpes-Maritimes), nor utilize a large proportion of the land, some of the traditional products are relatively strong producers and exporters.

The perfume and essence oils industry makes up 28 percent of the Alpes-Maritimes' exports. In the Var, fruit trees, flowers and the like, which use 3 percent of the employed agricultural surface, make up more than 60 percent of the agricultural turnover.

— K.K.



Grimaud house (above) was Europe's first practical application of phase-change technology. Below, house at Cogolin has phase-change material for energy storage on south wall.

SOLAR LAB *Region Ideal for Research*

NICE — Quietly, unostentatiously, perhaps more modestly than in the early days of what was called "the energy crunch," solar energy research has been making progress. In France, the Commissariat of Solar Energy (COMES) under the Ministry of Industry is going into its fifth year with the biggest budget ever for its research coordinating activities.

It is significant that the Paris-based COMES decided, in 1980, to locate its second home in the Cote d'Azur region. Its solar-heated building at the Sophia Antipolis industrial park is just one of a large number of solar-equipped installations there, including not only other organizations involved in solar research such as the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), the Scientific and Technical Building Center (CSTB) and the Energy Center for the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines but also a Dow Chemical building, an experimental house by the Compagnie Française des Pétroles and an experimental photovoltaic house by the OMERA company.

Research Goals

This represents a fraction of the work being done on solar energy on the Cote d'Azur, one of France's laboratory regions. The main reason for this is, of course, the sun. While it can no longer be said that a sunny climate is necessary for the feasibility of solar energy, it makes ideal research conditions.

The aim of a large part of the research is to apply solar energy to relatively northern climates such as the greater part of France.

"Solar is not part of diversifying energy. It is a means of conserving other energy. It is a strategy of energy conservation," explains Michel Rubinstein of CSTB at Sophia-Antipolis, which does research not only on applications of solar energy but on suitable architecture and development of systems and materials. The solar energy is generally designed to work in tandem with fossil fuels.

Solar Applications

The Cote d'Azur is a good region for research on private homes because there is an unusual density of them. Converting a home to solar energy is more difficult than designing a solar home and each region's local architecture presents its own problems of combining the practical and the esthetic. One of the greatest problems of Cote d'Azur architectural designs is that they usually provide a shield from the sun, whereas a solar home seeks maximum exposure.

Numerous solutions have evolved. One of the most celebrated is the Grimaud house, an L-shaped Provencal home. An L-shaped greenhouse was extended behind the house, creating a courtyard and a ventilation loop through the two areas. Completed by the end of 1978, it was Europe's first practical application of a new energy-storage technology (phase-change material).

The Nice-Cote d'Azur Interna-

tional Airport has solar-heated water. The public housing authority at Cannes, following the success of two experimental installations, has decided to equip future public housing units with solar-preheated water, which can then be further heated when necessary by conventional means.

The city of Grasse, in 1980, installed solar collectors to supplement the gas heating of the municipal swimming pool for an estimated 70 percent yearly energy saving.

The Esso Corporation installed

solar energy last year in its Antibes asphalt plant to preheat water for the energy-intensive process (half the energy consumption of the plant) of making asphalt emulsions.

At La Baronne, experiments have been in progress since 1979 on the regionally important field of horticulture. In a joint project of the CNRS and the Chamber of Agriculture of Alpes-Maritimes, two greenhouses have been equipped with solar energy which recycles air and heats the soil.

— M.J.K.



Olives and olive oil from trees such as these in the Alpes-Maritimes are essential to the local cuisine.

Nice Has Its Own Cuisine

(Continued from Page 7S)

(120, Boulevard de la Madeleine) gives not only the style and spirit but the weight of the cuisine. An 80-franc (\$13.50) menu starts with *crudités*, a plate of local delights such as tomatoes, artichokes and fennel served with anchovy puree and a crock of olive oil, a well-seasoned head cheese and a piece of *pissaladière*. This is followed by a choice of stockfish, *dabre* or other regional main courses, followed by *merda de can*, or *gnoccoli* made with Swiss chard, and then dessert.

Regional Restaurants

Though the regional restaurants are concentrated in Nice (others include Lou Pignon and Barale), they can occasionally be found in other towns such as L'Arminboldo in Menton (6, Place du Cap). In Grasse, a chef from Bordeaux, Patrick Boscq, has been trying to rediscover the Grasse cuisine in a small, pleasant restaurant on a stepped and twisting street of the old center (Maitre Boscq, 13, rue de la Fontaine).

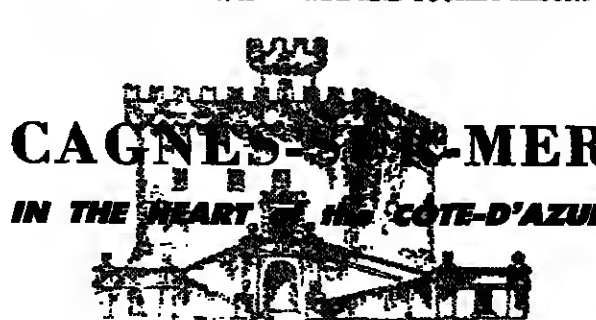
But it is true, as local enthusiasts complain, that on the Cote d'Azur

as in the rest of France, regional cuisine is out of fashion because it is traditional rather than creative, designed around sometimes irrelevant economic and agricultural demands, and there is less money in it. In the far more expensive, elegant restaurants that attract an affluent international clientele, regional cuisine still stubbornly reappears from time to time.

Jacques Maximin, the Chantecler's young chef, who is rapidly gaining fame for his original style, said, "I start with the regional cuisine and say, 'OK, now what can I do?'" His ravioli with clams and scallops in a crustacean sauce has *raclette* origins but no one here had ever imagined a pasta dish with a lightness and delicacy that is almost oriental.

— MARK J. KURLANSKY

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CÔTE D'AZUR

REAL ESTATE

Sales Hit Bottom; Upturn Expected

NICE—Real estate has taken a severe beating in the last year or so, with sales of new housing the worst hit, but a slight recovery is expected later this year.

Sales are "at the bottom of the wave," said Jacques Longuet, president of the local chapter of the FNAIM real estate agents' group.

He cited a number of factors in the drop, notably high interest rates, inflated prices and uneasiness caused by planned governmental reforms in rent and capital taxation laws.

Some business leaders blame the drop squarely on the Socialist administration. Joseph Ippolito, president of the Nice Chamber of Commerce, refers to the slump as a "wash, adding, "Nothing is being sold anymore," which he blamed on government measures such as a new wealth tax. He said that any sellers did not need the money, and were holding out for better legislative times.

Property Sales
Sales of new housing in the Alpes-Maritimes dropped from a cord high of 3,260 in the third quarter of 1979 to 1,600 a year later (an average figure), and to 1,100 in the fourth quarter of 1981 (following the national elections), according to a survey published this month (March) by the Real Estate Observatory of the Côte d'Azur, an organization set up by the FNAIM and other groups.

The results were not quite as in for sales of existing properties, sales of land, villas and apartments in the Alpes-Maritimes dropped 10 percent in 1981 from 80. Mr. Longuet said that the situation was similar in the eastern part, although the crisis had taken longer to develop.

The survey also points to a slight lift in the kind of property sold, which seems to indicate a relative increase in the acquisition of primary residences and a pullback in property for rental, underlining

uneasiness about government moves on rent laws.

As has been common worldwide in an age of combined recession and inflation, the slump has not brought a crash in prices, but Mr. Longuet expects prices of resale properties to drop because they rose so fantastically during the last several years—doubling, he said, between 1976 and 1980. "People cannot follow the takeoff of prices that has characterized the market in the last several years," he said.

He expects an "operation truth on prices," but no dramatic drops. Nevertheless, he said, people "are realizing that, if they want to sell their property, they are going to have to make a sacrifice."

Future Outlook

The price picture is quite different for new housing, which is hampered by increased costs in labor and materials. "It is absolutely unthinkable that [new construction prices] would drop," Mr. Longuet said, adding that the result is that little is being built.

A corollary is that the mix of new-to-resale property has changed. While in the past there were more new sales in the Alpes-Maritimes, this was reversed in 1979-1980, with resale now making up about 65 percent of the number of sales.

The change in government does not seem to have affected foreign buyers as much as the French, according to the survey. The percentage of foreign buyers in the Alpes-Maritimes rose from 9 percent in 1979-1980 to 12 percent in 1981, probably because of a retreat by the French.

While in the last year real estate agencies have experienced some mighty quiet times—and some have closed—people have again begun to contact agents, Mr. Longuet expects sales to pick up in the third quarter, if only because people who are intent on buying but have held off will get into the market once the law situation is clearer.

—K.K.



NICE WALK: The Promenade des Anglais is a place where one can see—and be seen.

AN ENDURING APPEAL

(Continued from Page 75)

elsewhere. The population of the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur area has risen 75 percent since 1946....

The Côte d'Azur as a tourist haven is an inevitability, and also an aberration. It seems to be the opposite of everything that the rest of Provence is, and yet it is Provence, from the weather to the *Provençal*.

Coast Subtleties

Do not mistake the local leaders and businessmen for *Provençaux*. They have the accent and the ancestors, but they are international.

What remains is the others, hidden, swash in a sea of tourists. Yet they are there, the way they might be in any village from Valencia on down, the three old men sitting *Pastis* in a cafe with their hats on, and trading Mistral exaggerations: the dark old women calling for grandchildren or great-grandchildren in *patois*; the young swells who hang around the cities to meet girls but return at night on mopeds to small, isolated houses; and if you get away from the coast, the old goatherds, the round owners of cafes whose place of business is their own living room, the masons, the tanners, the weavers, the pipe makers—the people.

Up in the hills, there are villages dominated by the ruined towers of medieval castles, and great pine woods where the air is filled with the strident, incessant song of crickets. There are old stone farmhouses where the animals run free. There are abandoned buildings with trees growing up through what used to be a roof. There are great lavender fields and great mountains. Up in the hills, there are also villas standing in shattered silence, owners long dead, the inheritance fight endless.

And at night, from up in the cliffs, the sea seems black, and water laps gently into the round gales of silent beaches.

CULTURE

(Continued from Page 75)

centuries, paintings and religious art work were exported from Avignon all over France, and artists came to the city. Perhaps it was the papal city that attracted them, perhaps just Provence, which in later years attracted or kept at home the likes of Cezanne, Renoir, Gauguin, Modigliani, Van Gogh and many others, just as it drew writers, culminating in the early part of this century with the American expatriates who danced and drank themselves silly in coastal villas.

The kind of artists' haven that the Côte d'Azur was then no longer exists, in large part because of the invasion of holiday-makers.

What remains, then, is Provençal again. Mistral founded the Félibrige school (from *félibre*, the Provençal for poet), in 1854 to revive a language that had been gradually destroyed by French centralization. He left a tremendous work, and if more recent followers of the language reproach him his phonetic spelling, they generally recognize that he saved Provençal, which shows a heavy Latin influence, as a literary form.

Occitan—as the language is also known—has undergone another revival of sorts recently (although this activity is stronger in the southwest), with cultural and other groups who have restored what they see as the proper spelling, and whose attitudes sometimes tend more to the political than the poetic. They are the "reds" of Provençal, the leftists, as Mistral and his followers are the whites, the Tories.

And then there is Daudet, who wrote for the Paris papers about Provence and its characters and its animals and its climate. His stories are sometimes fables, but they are not children's stories. Some are funny—as the Rev. Pere Gaucher, who saved his monastery with a potent "elixir" but nearly lost his soul by overdoing the tasting—but they are also often sad, tales of an unforgetting sea and of unhealable hearts. But each of the stories leaves behind the faintest whiff of pine resin and dust and olive and sun.

—K.K.

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CÔTE D'AZUR

ART Major Collection of Naive Works Gets a Home

NICE — When the city of Nice opened to the public the doors of its 14th museum, an imaginative world was revealed by Paris street scenes, allegories, Latin American fiestas, automobile wrecks, fantasies, humor, word games, Maritimes, the Nativity, rocket ships and most of the stylistic and cultural influences that could be included in 200 paintings.

It is called the International Museum of Naive art and will probably be Europe's most important art museum of its kind. What makes the 600-work collection even more extraordinary is that it was all collected by one man, Anatole Jakovsky.

The aging writer and art critic began his naive collection in a Paris flea market in 1940. In 1978, he offered it to the city of Nice, which prepared the stately old Chateau Sainte-Hélène (acquired by the city in 1966) for the museum.

The collection includes painters from the last three centuries and from 27 countries. Their lives and works and influences are even more diverse than is indicated. The naive painter is theoretically a nontrained, nonprofessional. Ernest Daider, for example, painted with plaster because he was a mason by profession. Yet the works often display great sophistication

of color, line and form, though usually not all three.

Many of the painters lived or are living in obscurity. Many have become famous. Others, like the French automobile worker Marcel Soechal, could not fully dedicate themselves to painting until after retirement.

Virtually all of the collection is valuable today. One anonymous painting is attributed to Henri Rousseau. A reverse-glass painting by Yugoslav Ivan Generalic is appraised at 150,000 francs (\$25,000). There are also two works by the celebrated French painter Louis Vivin (1861-1936).

Many of the works, however, were obscure when Jakovsky came across them with his discerning eye. Miguel Achacaja is a Guatemalan peasant who depicts religious festivals in oil on wood.

Charles Albert Gaston Lombard, who signed his paintings "Chalga," was a French croupier who took solace in his paintings and refused to sell them. His work was not known until after his death in Paris in 1968. Miguel Rivera Bagur was discovered by Juan Miro. Bagur's wife was Miro's wife's pedicurist.

—M.J.K. The museum, at the Chateau Ste. Helene, holds 600 works.



"Le Moulin 'A La Bonne Galette.'" a 1941 work by American artist A. O'Brady, is part of the Jakovsky collection.



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Painters from the last three centuries and from 27 countries are represented in the museum.

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ST. TROPEZ The Famous and Not-So-Famous Drawn to Mediterranean Haven

ST. TROPEZ — This port village was named after a somewhat grizzly legend, and it has become a legend of a different kind in more recent times.

With its quay area looking out on one of the loveliest bays on the Mediterranean, it is a drawing point for tourists and celebrities of all kinds — which makes it at times less than pleasant for the gentle seeker of seaside beauty. It has been painted and sold to death, but St. Tropez (as it is often called) in the summer is a style, take it or leave it. In the winter, it is quieter, and a favorite place for residents of the rest of the coast and for Parisians with villas in the surrounding area.

St. Tropez is named for a Christian decapitated by Nero. The body is said to have been set to sea in a small boat with a rooster and a dog, and to have arrived intact at what is now St. Tropez.

Terror of the English St. Tropez, destroyed during the Middle Ages, became a sort of small republic between the 15th and 17th centuries, administered by a group of families from Genoa. Its most famous resident is probably Pierre Andre de Suffren de St. Tropez, an 18th-century sailor who was the terror of the English. The town has honored him with a statue.

The port is yacht heaven, and

the area is jammed in the summer. There are shops, selling overpriced examples of the famous St. Tropez lazy but fashionable clothes, and there are restaurants and cafes galore.

But St. Tropez has more to offer, including the Musée de l'Annonciade, an ancient chapel where paintings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries are displayed.

The 16th-17th century citadel offers a glorious view of St. Tropez, and harbors the Musée de la Marine in its dungeon, where the visitor can see cannons, boat models and art works illustrating the town's history.

—K.K.

ANTIQUITY

Vestiges of Hunters 400,000 Years Old

NICE — A man, about five feet two inches tall, was walking along a beach, perhaps hunting deer or elephants. He left footprints. One of them did not wash away and was found — about 400,000 years later — in 1966 during excavations for an apartment building here.

From his footprint, plus fossilized animal bones and some crude stone tools found mainly within about a 600-square-foot area, experts are trying to reconstruct his life.

The apartment building was eventually built but the first two floors are now the Terra Amata museum. The museum displays the finds and what has so far been learned from them and attempts to demonstrate how it has been deduced. Study is continuing under the auspices of the laboratory of Human Paleontology and Prehistory in Marseille.

From the animal bones, the placement of stones, tools and charcoal, and the markings on the earth, it has been concluded that these people were hunters. Elephant and deer were their favorite game, but they also hunted rhinoceros, rabbit and wild boar. They picked and ate wild berries and, as is clearly visible in the museum, they made fires.

The hunters made crude huts of wood, which have been reproduced for the museum. It is the earliest trace of a constructed dwelling ever found in Europe.

Terra Amata is only one of several major anthropological discoveries on the Côte d'Azur.

In the cave of Vallonnet in Roquebrune-Cap-Martin, animal bone fossils and tools were found dating back almost 1 million years. In Lazaret, remnants of branch-and-skin winter homes equipped with beds and dating back 130,000 years have been found.

There are numerous other sites ranging from 60,000 to



Crude shelter, antlers at Terra Amata museum.



20,000 years old, including a statue and some engravings. Several sites did not have the good fortune of being recognized as such, and were destroyed in the course of construction. A near mishap — involving the remnants of a neolithic camp near Cancale — was recently prevented.

—M.J.K.



ST. TROPEZ: A view of the city, named for a Christian decapitated by Nero.

GETTING AROUND Try Trains, Buses

NICE — The Côte d'Azur is no place to get away from cars. In fact, traffic congestion is a big problem, and the Promenade des Anglais in Nice is basically a highway. Although a car is useful for tourists who want to see the interior or the smaller villages, it is not necessary along the coast.

One of the nicest ways to get around is the train, which lets you watch the scenery without watching for oncoming chrome.

The trains run along the coast between Ventimiglia and Toulon about every hour, and more often in the summer, and the cost is reasonable (about 55 francs, Nice-Toulon, for example). Some of the trains stop at each station, others only at the large ones. One of the most pleasant rides is on the Corail, a comfortable, orange and silver express with both compartments and row seating, and with refreshment services. The older trains are seadier and less comfortable, but they also run on time.

There are buses linking the major coastal cities, and linking the coast to the interior, towns not reached by train. Watch out, however: The ride into the interior can be bumpy and hot.

If you must drive but want to leave your car at home, there are almost more car rental booths than mimosa branches.

Train and bus information can be obtained at French national railway (SNCF) offices.

—K.K.

MARK J. KURLANSKY and KATHERINE KNORR are free-lance journalists based in Paris.

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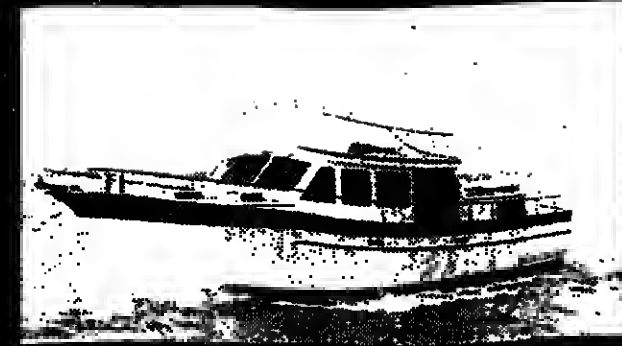
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ITALY

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
AAV	12.10	11.80	11.90	11.80	IBM	115.00	114.00	114.00	114.00
AAZ	12.10	11.80	11.90	11.80	IBM	115.00	114.00	114.00	114.00
AAZ	12.10	11.80	11.90	11.80	IBM	115.00	114.00	114.00	114.00
AAZ	12.10	11.80	11.90	11.80	IBM	115.00	114.00	114.00	114.00
AAZ	12.10	11.80	11.90	11.80	IBM	115.00	114.00	114.00	114.00
AAZ	12.10	11.80	11.90	11.80	IBM	115.00	114.00	114.00	114.00
AAZ	12.10	11.80	11.90	11.80	IBM	115.00	114.00	114.00	114.00
AAZ	12.10	11.80	11.90	11.80	IBM	115.00	114.00	114.00	114.00
AAZ	12.10	11.80	11.90	11.80	IBM	115.00	114.00	114.00	114.00
AAZ	12.10	11.80	11.90	11.80	IBM	115.00	114.00	114.00	114.00

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures	Open	High	Low	Settle	Close
WHEAT	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
SOYBEANS	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
CORN	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
COFFEE	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
COCOA	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
COTTON	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
CATTLE	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
PORK	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
BEEF	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
LAMB	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
BUTTER	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
EGGS	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
WHEAT	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
SOYBEANS	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
CORN	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
COFFEE	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
COCOA	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
COTTON	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
CATTLE	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
PORK	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
BEEF	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
LAMB	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
BUTTER	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10
EGGS	1.10	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.10

Marathon Oil Company

has been acquired by

United States Steel Corporation

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Marathon Oil Company.



The First Boston Corporation

March 18, 1982

Senate Panel Backs Envoy Nomination

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Tuesday approved and sent to the full Senate the nomination of Herman Nickel as the new U.S. ambassador to South Africa. He is a former correspondent for Time magazine and Fortune magazine.

The nomination of Mr. Nickel, who was born in Germany but became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1958, was opposed strongly by the National Council of Churches and other church groups that questioned his opposition to South Africa's policy of apartheid.

Shipping Accord Reached

Reuters

MOSCOW — Shipping companies from West Germany, France, Britain, the Netherlands and Belgium have won concessions from the Soviet Union that will "limit its involvement on routes where it was pushing Western firms out of business," with state-subsidized rates, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

Closing Prices, March 23, 1982

New York (AP) — The following is a selected list of closing prices for various commodities and securities over the counter.

Insurance & Industrial stocks

AIG

Allstate

American International

Continental

Fidelity

General

Hartford

MetLife

Prudential

Rockefeller

Travelers

Western

Yankee

Zurich

Selected Over-the-Counter

New York (AP) — The following is a selected list of closing prices for various commodities and securities over the counter.

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AIG

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The Voice of Chartres

PEOPLE: *Freddy Laker Switches To Being a Consultant*

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